

RECREATION

— January 1941 —

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Fame in February

Recreational Criteria

By Dwight D. W. Davis, Ph.D.

Is Your Hobby Organized?

By Irving Bacchus

Should Schools Train for Leisure?

By E. DeAlton Partridge, Ph.D.

Volunteer Service in Public Recreation

By E. C. Worman

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Christmas and the Spirit of the Recreation Movement

YOU CANNOT wisely judge the recreation movement by the number of children on a playground on a given hour on a given day nor the number of people at a recreation center at nine o'clock at night.

Yet a play leader or a recreation center leader may well be deeply thoughtful if the children and adults do not come.

The training up of volunteer recreation leaders for the home, the church, the service club, the fraternal orders, the American Legion, the school alumni meeting may in the long run mean more than just the number who come to the recreation center.

You do not want life bottled up in just one place. Men and women should be helped to live wherever they are, in all their natural relationships. Of course here the home and the church come first.

You want to help create a spirit of recreation which to some extent pervades the entire life of the city. In certain smaller communities I believe this has been done. One can, I believe, almost see and feel the warm human quality of certain communities long organized for living.

The individual recreation center is never an end in itself. True the boy likes to know he can come to the swimming pool with other boys of his own kind whenever he wants to. He likes to know a place will be flooded for safe ice skating in winter whenever it is possible. He likes to know that a hill will be set aside and protected for coasting when the snow comes. It is good to have a place where a boy can whistle, can play the harmonica with other boys, can sing, can join in the orchestra. A boy likes a place where he is understood. He wants to be with a man who understands him but does not talk too much about it.

More than anything else, however, such a community home is a place from which to carry a certain spirit back into all the rest of life.

The recreation movement at its best is closely akin to religion—not a religion of words, of verbalizations, but of action, of spirit. The recreation center is valuable insofar as it keeps alive a certain fire within—a religion of joy, of strength, of hardihood, of courage, of comradeship, of being a good sport.

Christmas is the day of all the year, it seems to me, that belongs most to the recreation movement, the recreation system, the recreation center. On Christmas Day even adults are not ashamed to feel warmly toward every one else, to wish every one well, to look human, to have a song in the heart, a light in the eye, almost to let the feet dance a little bit, to relax and be one's self, to be joyously active, to feel like a brother to all.

Could we not almost say that the purpose of the recreation movement would be fulfilled if all the days of the year became Christmas Days—days of deep joy and strength for all?

Howard Bracher

January



Photo by Gustav Andersen

The Days Ahead

By V. K. BROWN
Director of Recreation
Chicago Park District

pating and preparing now for the demands which will be made upon leadership tomorrow.

AS THE YEAR ENDS, with war clouds lowering overseas, two things are uppermost in our minds. The first is that the years have brought us continuously increasing evidence of the effects of leadership upon the life of a community. An illustration will make this clear. During the year, a visitor from a distant university came into the city, wishing to study in Chicago the play life of children where they are left to their own devices, and are free from the influences of adult control or inspiration. Going even to sections of the city remote from any play center, he found, nevertheless, the marginal effects of patterns set in those places where leadership is provided. He found children playing games which are not traditional and universal among children everywhere. He inquired where the children learned these games. Had they come down in the family life as bequests of the parents from their own remembered childhood days? In each case, inquiry traced the origin back to some play center. The children had observed the game or the activity on a visit to some recreation institution, or a visiting friend from some such institution had taught them the activity. Some influence had radiated out. So frequently did this prove to be true that the visitor left the city in despair of finding in Chicago a purely spontaneous pattern of play free from any of the effects of recreation institutions here.

When such evidence points unfailingly to the spread and the persistence of the influences brought to bear upon the life of a community, it brings home to us the responsibilities of leadership as well as the accomplishments.

Our in-service training program is one expression of our sense of this responsibility. Since there is continuous evidence that leadership does exert a profound influence, it becomes necessary that that leadership be constantly pointed toward higher levels, more advanced standards. But along with this matter of standards goes the necessity of assuming the other responsibility of leadership, responsibility for antici-

If our leaders are to validate our claims to leadership, we must not only think through today's duties; we must also think ahead to tomorrow's obligations. We owe that to the society which employs and supports us. We must be planning for the needs which are destined to become critical in the approaching future, as well as for the needs which are implicit in the present situation. The threat to American security has become apparent to every citizen of this Republic in the new outbreak of war abroad. If we value our way of life, we must prepare to defend it.

We have been asking ourselves, therefore, what our duty will be to the citizenship which has entrusted us with those responsibilities inherent in our service to society. Certain things, we think, will become increasingly important as basic necessities. The cost of those necessities may force us to forego luxuries, things which are merely pleasant. How can we best adapt our service and our influence in the American social scene to the foreseeable needs which may be much closer than we currently know? Responsible for the gymnasiums, the baths, the athletic fields, and games areas, which are the public estate of our city, we think that we must immediately adapt our program of promotion and use of these facilities to the demands which may be made upon us in future.

Our Physical Activities Service

The times may call all too soon for virile and rugged endurance. If we must prove that democracy deserves to survive, manly vigor becomes a universal need of the first importance. Possibly society has too much emphasized sport for sport's sake. It may have overstressed the thrill and the enjoyment of participation. Possibly we must now

face sterner realities and further emphasize conditioning the youth of our city to a harder way of life, a disciplined way of life, toughening the sinews and making harder the fibre of society against the work ahead. To condition themselves for a known exertion,

The material which appears here was taken from the Fifth Annual Report of the Chicago Park District for the year ending December 31, 1939. Had Mr. Brown written his report a year later he would without doubt have stressed even more emphatically the importance of recreation services in the days in which we are now living.

athletes train for endurance by building up a reserve beyond the expected exertion. Already our physical activities staff is grappling with the question as to what we must do to adapt our program to such new possibilities.

Physical stamina also is the foundation for nervous stability. Hysteria is a possibility in the not distant future. It is important that we should begin now our preparations to meet a war upon our nerves, such as has been waged before our eyes overseas. Emotional stability rests upon a physical reserve.

We need steadiness of nerves to be able to relax, to be poised, resolute, calm and sensible, to control our temper, to retain our sense of humor, to keep alive our tolerance, and to maintain active faith in the cause of right and justice. We need nervous reserves to remain sane, confident, clear headed and courageous. We need nervous vigor for that mental repose which keeps us from becoming so excited that impulsively we may use bad judgment. It is when people are physically and nervously worn out that they are most prone to become irritable, restless, and irrational. Society is close to being so worn out. Our generation has already endured to the breaking point. We have been through the World War and the great depression which followed it. We have witnessed the crumbling of world social and economic orders. We have seen our private means vanish, our national security threatened. We have borne the unbearable. Losses, tensions, and anxieties have fallen to our lot. We need refreshing; we need nervous nourishment. We must rebuilt our strength, restore our nervous vitality, if we are to find added endurance for what still lies ahead. It will be fatal if we crack up. We must see it through.

A world in transition is hard on its inmates; they must be toughened to take it, without whimpering. Calm nerves will do the trick. Courage and resolution are insecure without them. They crumble if not based on nervous stability. The courage of hysteria cannot be relied on, for the long pull. While desperation may inspire momentarily, steady fortitude earns enduring security. It is the stuff of which popular morale is built. Exhaustion makes it much more difficult to maintain

calm serenity in times of stress. Whatever the work a person may be called upon to do, he can do it more productively if his nervous energies are not so depleted as to make him jittery. To serve this need, both our physical staff and our specialists in other fields are combining for more effective team work.

Cultural Arts and Nervous Stability

Possibly we have emphasized cultural considerations for the sake of refinement where we must now consider them more in the light of our needs for calm and steadiness of purpose, for the ability to stand up under pressure with steadfastness. Music and the arts, the release of impersonations in dramatics, absorbing hours in crafts or hobbies, restful sessions in the sanctuaries of natural beauty, contact with the soil, and ministering to

the growth of flowers in one's garden—all of them have aesthetic values, true. But possibly by some change in planning and in program emphasis we can adapt them to the additional purpose of escape from tension, of rebuilding our nervous reserve and thereby give additional and needed service to one, at least, of the necessities we soon must face.

Laying Foundations for Useful Skills

Our crafts are developing skills. Many of the activities in which the boys and young men are engaged in our parks involve the use of tools. They call for skill of hand, as well as for the development of resourceful creative-mindedness. They exercise and develop such native inventiveness as a boy may possess. They accustom him to thinking realistically and in a straight line, to thinking his own way through his own particular and personal problem. The lads who build in our shops the engines to drive their model planes, their model motor boats, or even the new model captive automobiles, are not only filling with purpose and meaning hours which might otherwise be idle hours; they are coming to grips with actual forces and actual substances. They face difficulties which are very real indeed, and they cannot escape from the hard laws of the universe. The forces of nature with which they deal are constant forces, they are not subject to being cajoled. The boy

*"If people are to realize the highest ideals of democratic living, recreation must mean for them opportunity to experience those satisfactions that come from fine human relationships, from joy in play, from appreciation of and participation in art, drama, music, literature, from an understanding of the world around them, and from the pleasures which arise in the pursuit of some special interest or hobby."—From *Physical Education in the Secondary School*.*

who makes a performing mechanism, whether it be an engine or a radio, cannot put anything over on the laws under which the forces of the universe operate. He can't cheat in his tests, nor curry personal favor. He has to meet rigid and implacable conditions.

Before long America may desperately need a generation possessed not only of a vivid and practical imagination, eager and competent in devising new and improved processes and products. We may need also disciplined skill of hand to bring the visualized idea into substantial reality. Perhaps we should place additional emphasis upon play in terms of early experience, to lay the foundation of the mechanical skills which society will find necessary. We have been thinking through our program in these terms, also. We consider it as something demanded of us as leaders and persons of influence in our contact with the youthful life of our communities.

Positive Contributions to National Solidarity

Finally, the most basic necessity of all confronting us in the future may prove to be the necessity for national solidarity. National morale is more than a set of ideas. It is also a matter of habits, of attitudes, of everyday relationships. It is a matter of adjustment to the give and take of life, between persons equally free in a democracy but equally inspired by belief in mutual concessions to each other. Its most vulnerable point lies in the fact that it depends upon confidence, confidence in the intents and in the effectiveness of the ideals of one's fellow citizens. Pursuit of approved purposes of life as an accustomed practice must be demonstrated before our eyes in order to command such confidence. Experience, testing and proving the integrity of one's



Courtesy Wisconsin WPA

She is beginning at an early age to build up the physical stamina which is the foundation of nervous stability

fellows, is the only way in which one can learn to trust those fellows.

When the doings of other people remain mysterious, they are subject to suspicion. Until one has had frequent occasion to work with his fellow citizens and to observe that their motives are of the same stuff as his own, he can much more readily be made the victim of propaganda, of insinuations directed against people with whom he is not familiar. Those with sinister intent may soon launch a whispering campaign of innuendo designed to disrupt our nation into mutually suspicious and antagonistic factions. We must prepare at once against such possibilities.

Interpreting Democracy in Terms of Social Action

Perhaps America has relied too implicitly on an expectation that a democratic way of life will interpret itself, and so endear itself to the participant. We have trusted that the actual operation of democratic processes would make their dramatization unnecessary. Our drama department is now calling this assumption into question. They have suggested that henceforth we select for our stages plays which have interpreting significance rather than plays merely

to amuse an audience. They believe that pagantry, when it talks on subjects in which people are currently interested, may usefully concern itself with making clear and thrilling some of those principles of human freedom, some of those objectives of human associated efforts to which mankind has always responded when the times called for great and fundamental decisions. They think that we can render yeoman service to the national cause by graphically presenting in plays and in spectacles the things men live for, and the principles and ideals under which men mobilize for voluntary concerted action.

We are questioning also whether in the social philosophy of our day there may not have been too much emphasis lately on the group as a unit, too little counter-emphasis upon mass action in larger movements looking toward federated unity. In park clubs and smaller units we now reflect with considerable satisfaction that we have never lost sight of the purpose of continuously federating individual groups into larger associations. Repeatedly such annual reports as this have pointed out this federating intent of ours. Where once we promoted individual teams to represent each park, upon park consolidation we abandoned such teams of varsity stars in favor of community leagues where many teams were brought together in a larger community organization. The community leagues, in turn, multiplying, have been combined into city-wide federations where self government demanded continuously unselfish concession to reach mutual agreements covering the city or the sport as a whole. They summoned people to get together.

We pointed out that softball was so organized. So was tennis, and archery. So were numerous other sports. Now we believe that the wisdom of this course is being demonstrated. It has contributed, we think, something of experience in working together as groups in the local scene, it is true, but with a larger sharing spirit of combined devotion to a cause in the general social picture. Every experience which successfully proves the possibilities of joint action is an operating unity of purpose, we think—every undertaking which gives people practice in working together makes a definite contribution to the security of a democratic society.

The Dangers of Disunity

When half of the world is ruthless, aggressively determined upon power and control, the other half can remain humane only if it be equally determined, equally armed spiritually, equally provided with material and mechanical resources of defense. But in two essentials the peaceful half of mankind must go beyond equality. It must

excel in alert watchfulness, since it only is in danger of attack. It must excel also in devotion to unity, since its survival depends on a voluntary union of free men to overmatch onslaught at unguarded moments by hordes whose loyalties are commandeered and so are subject to no fluctuating ebb.

Alert and united national resolution therefore becomes our primary necessity. We must sleep lightly, with the arms of united purpose within instant reach against attack. The attack may be very subtle. . . . Artfully the fuses may be laid to fire class hatreds, economic rivalries, interracial enmities, sectional jealousies. Detonating, they will be planned to blow us apart as fragments that flame into internal revolution. Such trials as these may lie ahead. Our democracy may be put to the test to prove whether it even deserves to survive. And we may cry out then for concrete proofs that it is so deserving.

An Example of Community Solidarity

One such proof has been forthcoming this year in the community surrounding Davis Square. Realized there in factual reality is a development which has long been dreamed. Following Ward's experiment in Rochester, as the old reports of the former South Park Commissioners testify, in 1914 we sought to unite the people of our park communities in organizations devoted to the common welfare. Those organizations were planned to implement and make effective the universal desire of citizens to improved conditions in their home neighborhoods. We called them community councils. Membership was chosen to represent

community business interests, the churches, schools, labor, racial groups, social and service clubs, every force in neighborhood life. It was a good idea. It has remained a good idea. But the councils survived for only a brief month or two. They disappeared. They have been started elsewhere, repeatedly, usually to suffer the same fate. We had come to believe that it was wiser to organize the people in a community only for brief

RETURNS TO THE TAXPAYER

Leadership which has proved that it does influence the city's life and is sensitive to its needs.

Promotion of programs of physical activity which will conserve health and harden resistance, and will introduce habits of life that contribute to nervous stability, safeguarding against despair.

Stimulation of interest in play or hobbies that develop skill of hand, accuracy and proficiency in the use of tools, as well as practical experience in thinking originally in solving problems.

Interpretation of American ideals, of the American way of life, of our system of free enterprise not in abstract words but in intimate terms which make patriotism and loyalty a personal attitude.

Consolidation of diverse social groups into compact, loyal solidarity that we may render secure those unities of purpose which underlie democracy.

campaigns in support of single and specific purposes. When our park supervisor in Davis Square proposed effecting a general community organization, we were sympathetic but not unduly hopeful of success. We had been through that experience too many times to be very optimistic.

But "back of the yards" the attempt has moved novelly. It is unique in our experience. It did not appoint; instead it enlisted membership by federating already existing organizations of the community. It did not go solely to the so-called leaders of the district; it went to the people themselves. It became a people's movement. It illustrates, we think, a further step in bringing into social combination a whole community, organized in groups to pursue a wide variety of group purposes. Federating first the young people's clubs of the community, the development has grown because other community organizations have joined in a body to make it a truly comprehensive council. Lately the local business men's association, the Chamber of Commerce, joined the council as a unit. So has the American Legion Post. The churches were among the first to get into the community movement. Nationalistic groups followed. Presently labor, both C. I. O. and A. F. of L., joined in to lend support. Here is an example of the church, labor, business, youth, and social organizations uniting more effectively to pool their efforts for a happier community life. They were groups originally. But through park leadership their members have developed a social consciousness which became community-wide in its scope. Now they are responding to a super-group concept, the concept of the entire community. The larger hopefulness of outlook, the larger sense of neighborhood fraternity is markedly revitalizing both individual and community outlook.

As in other American neighborhoods, the long tension of the dark days through which we have all passed had its effect there in depression of spirit no less than in economic frustration. But from that sense of fear and distrust a reaction has set in since the community as a whole began working together to solve its common problems. There is a lighthearted confidence, a community optimism, a refreshing sense of surmounting the discouraging outlook, expressed in their faces and attitudes no less than in their slogan, "We, the people, will work out our own destiny." It is a revival of faith in the future, with full recognition that work is to be done, problems are to be met, difficulties are to be overcome. Notwithstanding this,

they face the future unafraid. They have come into a proved and tested assurance that by united pulling together, these things can be accomplished. In their social gatherings, their athletic contests, their arts and crafts, their music and dramatics, they still seek recreational satisfaction. But in addition they have newly discovered that out of these interests there has come insight deeper than mere acquaintance. They have discovered unity of purpose, developing into team play, in the whole social scene. As they found their neighbors interested in the same purposes to which they themselves were devoted, a mutual understanding arose. Suspensions were replaced in an almost startled surprise by mutual confidence in each other. Cultural heritages remained no less precious. But they became treasures to be proudly shared, not jealously hoarded. Interracial relations lost that cold reserve which has long persisted, despite the admission that all are equal partners in our great American enterprise. That we man the same ship and share the same destiny has long been known. But there have been some lingering misgivings about granting complete trust even to follow shipmates where ancestral hostilities persisting, in memory, at least, have cried caution.

The allaying of these suspicions is the more significant in its timing at this disturbed moment, when friends and relatives back in the former homelands are plunged again into a revival of age old conflicts. Against that demonstration that the sons of ancient enemies apparently can never safely be trusted, a sudden new development of mutual trust here has emphasized the magic that lies peculiarly in America, working its wonders through our American way of life. When results of that way of life become so apparent, that way of life translates itself into something offering personal satisfactions, something sufficiently precious to be worth devotion. And the way of expressing that devotion becomes simple and understandable—it is merely actively living, playing, and working together. It pays dividends in a coin that is familiar currency. It is coin of daily life. When for example, among numerous other accomplishments, over a thousand of their youth have been placed in jobs and on income before the year ended as a result of the community council effort on their behalf, democracy ceased to be a matter of abstract words. It became a living force. They had tried it in the concrete. In startled conviction they now look into each other's eyes and exclaim, "Listen! Give it a chance *and it actually works!*"

What They Say About Recreation

"RECREATION is the counterpoise to work. The medical profession, psychologists, and educators have long recognized the necessity for balancing work with leisure. The most civilized and the most savage nations have, either consciously or instinctively, obeyed the natural law for a balance in the routine of day-to-day living by providing the means for individual and mass recreation."—*Bernard Smith in Town Building.*

"We sometimes think our freedoms are the result of political institutions. In a larger sense they are the creators of free public institutions. The maintenance of the democratic way of life depends on the way we enjoy these freedoms."—*David H. Moskowitz, Board of Education, New York City.*

"A play leader who perfunctorily carries on activities and guards his playground against physical mishap has a job. The leader who adds skill and technique to these duties creates a profession, but he who crowns his profession with consecration and devotion performs a mission, and the children, youths, and adults who come to him for play and sport carry away deeper values and greater riches than the mere memory of a happy day."—*From the Play Leaders' Guide, Milwaukee.*

"Assembly singing is the simplest and most direct musical approach to the hearts of people and assures the leader that appreciation of music is inborn. So, listeners, sing! Singers, keep on singing! For singing is a universal medium of music, and experience which leads to artistic growth."—*A. E. Winship.*

"The present emergency makes it the more important that we go forward in all ways needed to assure our children decent homes, nourishing food, health services and medical care, schooling that prepares for citizenship, wholesome recreation, protection against child labor."—*Katharine F. Lenroot.*

"Happiness lies in becoming, never in being—in achieving a continuous growth toward deep personal satisfactions and social usefulness."—*Malcolm S. MacLean.*

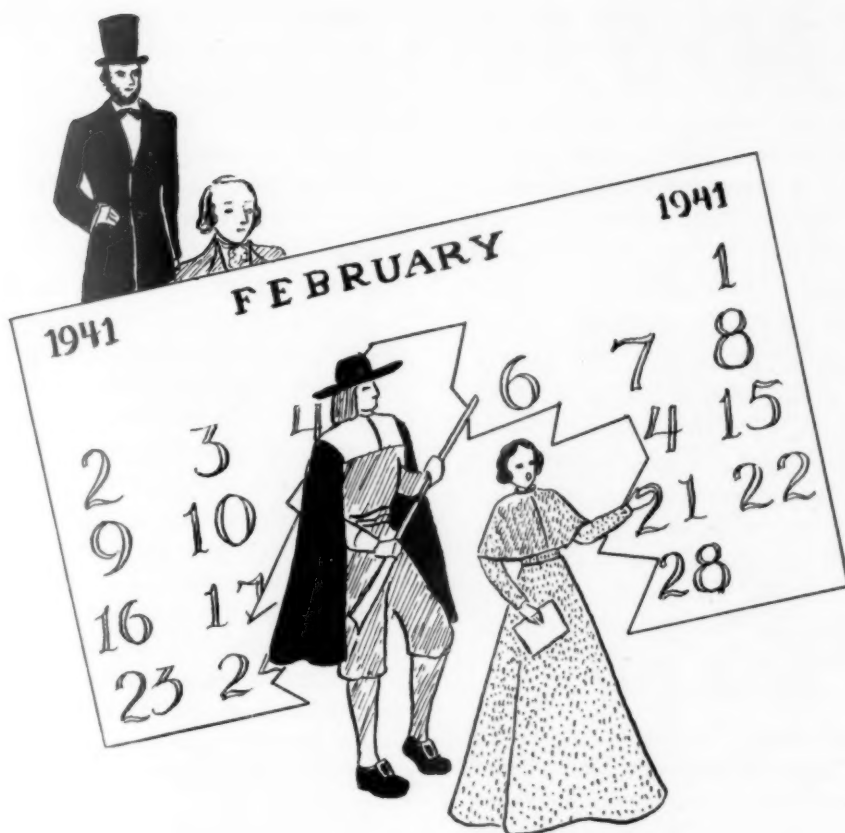
"Equality of opportunity in work, play, love, worship, and service—it is in recreation in these areas that equality of opportunity is simplest and richest in by-products for human happiness."—*J. W. Faust in National Parent-Teacher.*

"As a way of living democracy may be taught in recreation. In recreation the essential dignity and worth of the individual is recognized. He is accorded a place commensurate with his capacity and his willingness to serve. His success is determined by his ability to cooperate with others. As an individual he may choose his recreation, the time he devotes to it, and his companions; and yet full enjoyment of his recreation requires submission to collective choices and to self-imposed laws. This is the essence of democracy."—*George Hjelte in Administration of Public Recreation.*

"The prophet may be sure of this: Beneath uncertainty there lies abiding certainty. Time brings men back to the ancient truths and the changes are seen to be not in fundamentals but in the outward aspect of things. The habit of perspective is hard to acquire in our world of immediate pressures, but it deserves cultivation."—*Joy Elmer Morgan.*

"That individual is not liberally educated who possesses no play skills. It is significant that England, to whom we have looked for many of our educational procedures, lists an individual's hobbies and recreations with his biography in *Who's Who*. It is also significant that qualification records for Rhodes Scholars provide for the listing of the sport or sports engaged in by the potential scholar along with his other attributes."—*Anne Schley Duggan in Journal of Health and Physical Education.*

"We are banded together for the common purpose of making our communities better through leisure time activities. We are working together to bring out the highest potentialities of our youth to give it a finer spiritual aspect. We know that there is no real democracy unless based upon the spiritual. After all, that is what America is resolved to preserve."—*Judge John P. McGoorty.*



Fame in February

ASTROLOGISTS claim that most people born in February are "destined to fame, prominence and fortune." Take a look at the names of those who celebrate their birthdays in the second month and notice the long list of already-famous Americans. Now while you have the list at hand, why not plan a birthday party in honor of these "Februaryites"? You may gain a little February fame for yourself if you can add something new to the overworked party calendar of St. Valentine, Washington, and Lincoln celebrations. The forgotten men and women of February deserve some recognition and your friends will appreciate a change from hearts and hatchets.

It will be a simple matter to tear down the barriers of Time and let your "historical" guests have a one night get-together. Since there are more than twenty-five famous Americans who were born in February, each guest may take the part of a celebrity unless the party is a large one,

You will search in vain for a hatchet, a heart, or a cherry tree in this party, but you will enjoy the novelty of it!

and in that event, some people may come as less famous guests or each historical character can be represented by two people. Since there is a scarcity of famous February women, some of the girls can

come as men. Here is a suggested guest list with birth dates. You may invite more or fewer persons as you wish:

Feb. Guests

- 1 Victor Herbert
- 3 Horace Greeley
- 3 Elizabeth Blackwell
- 4 Sidney Lanier
- 4 Mark Hopkins
- 5 Roger Williams
- 5 Dwight Moody
- 5 Jebulon Pike
- 5 James Otis
- 6 Aaron Burr
- 7 Millard Fillmore
- 8 General Sherman
- 9 Wm. Henry Harrison

Feb. Guests

- 11 Thomas Edison
- 11 Daniel Boone
- 12 Abraham Lincoln
- 12 Cotton Mather
- 15 Cyrus McCormick
- 15 Susan B. Anthony
- 15 Elihu Root
- 16 Col. Henry Watterson
- 20 Joseph Jefferson
- 22 George Washington
- 22 James Russell Lowell
- 26 Wm. Cody (Buffalo Bill)
- 27 Henry W. Longfellow

Invitation booklets are made from construction

paper with a February calendar drawn or pasted on the cover and the date of the birthday party circled with colored crayon. Appropriate covers can also be made with small prints of February horoscopes. The invitation printed inside will inform the guest that he is to be a famous guest of honor at your February birthday party. No costumes are required and the only password is a general knowledge of "his own" life and times.

Silhouettes will make appropriate decorations for this collective birthday party. If possible choose familiar outlines — Washington, Lincoln, Daniel Boone, Buffalo Bill. Draw the figure on a large sheet of heavy white wrapping paper, fill in with black paint, and mount on large sheets of cardboard. When placed against the wall the figures stand out sharply if spotlights or lamps are put behind them. Smaller silhouettes of articles associated with your "guests" may also be used. Everyone will recognize the significance of a hatchet, stovepipe hat, or coonskin cap.

Introductions. As each person arrives warn him to keep his own "identity" a secret, but tell him you want to introduce him to some of the other guests. When he has been given a piece of paper and pencil, escort him to a large table on which a birthday exhibit has been laid out in advance. Each exhibit is numbered and the guest is to write opposite the appropriate number the name of the famous February person suggested by the object. Thus, a copy of *Daddy Long Legs* or a picture of a tall man may be Longfellow; an electric light may represent Edison. Other possibilities are:

Buffalo nickel on a dollar bill	Buffalo Bill
Copy of Gettysburg address without title	Lincoln
Silver dollar	Washington
Small root	Elihu Root
Burr or cockle	Aaron Burr
Coonskin cap or tail	Daniel Boone
Picture of mountain peak	Pike
Word "marching" written on slip of paper and pushed through slit in map of Georgia	Sherman

Birthday Calendar. While some of the early guests are busy with the exhibit let others begin on the calendar. Hang on the wall a large calendar for February, 1941. Give each player a small square of paper on which is written the date of the month in which "he" was born (Washington, 22; Longfellow, 27). Blindfold each one and let him try to pin his date where it belongs on the calendar. Give them a brief time in which to study the February calendar.

Portrait Puzzles. If it is possible to secure pictures of some of the better known characters whose birthdays you are celebrating, it will be fun to guess their names. Mount the pictures on cardboard and number them. Let early guests wander around the room trying to connect the right names with the right pictures.

Who Am I? Now that all the guests have arrived you are ready to begin the birthday games. Since none of our heroes have come in costume it will be difficult for them to recognize one another. Give them a chance to guess each other's name. On a sheet of paper each person lists the numbers 8 to 1, counting backwards. Opposite each number he will write a short statement describing himself. The first statement will be very general and may apply to more than one individual, but as the list continues the description becomes more definite and by the time sentence No. 1 is written everyone should be able to guess his identity. Thus Mr. Lincoln may write:

8. I was president of the United States
7. I was vitally interested in the common people.
6. They called me an idealist.
5. I was a lawyer.
4. I was a persevering student.
3. Mine was a war administration.
2. I was a Republican.
1. I issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

When all have finished their stories, let each read his statements aloud in turn. Meanwhile the guests have written on another sheet of paper a list from 8 to 1 for each speaker. As each character reads his story the players write his "name" opposite the sentence number at which they discover his identity. Thus if a player recognizes President Lincoln after the fourth statement he will receive a score of 5; if he does not get the name until the seventh statement, his score for Lincoln will be only 2. The scores are added together when the last person has given his autobiography and the person with the highest score wins.

Who Are You? Now that the guests recognize each other it may be a good idea to let them get acquainted. Roger Williams and Abe Lincoln probably have many things in common, and no doubt Buffalo Bill and Daniel Boone would welcome an opportunity to swap stories! Ask your guests to number off by twos and then form two circles, one inside the other. The outer circle begins to march around counterclockwise while the inner circle goes in the opposite direction. At

a given signal guests in the two circles turn and face each other and each pair immediately starts a conversation. For instance, Susan B. Anthony may ask Dan Boone how comfortable his fur hat is, or President Fillmore will discuss his administration with President Harrison.

If you think guests will have difficulty in remembering each other's historical identity, cards with names may be pinned to suit or dress. The conversations continue until the signal is given, when all say "good-bye" and start marching again until another halt is called and another conversation begins. After a while you may reverse the direction of the circles or have half of each circle exchange places.

Colonial Newspaper. The early American guests at your party will recognize this word-of-mouth newspaper. All the players are seated in a circle and one is chosen "Town Crier." He leans over and whispers a bit of colonial news to the person at his left. Any appropriate statement will do. It may be "Have you heard about the tea they dumped in Boston Harbor?" or "Paul Revere's horse broke his leg between Lexington and Concord." Each person to whom the news is told leans over and whispers it to the person next to him. No repetition or restatement is permitted, each person giving the message only once to his neighbor. The last player states aloud the news as he heard it. The difference between this news and the news which the Town Crier originally gave is usually amazing!

This game can be made into a relay by arranging your guests in two or more rows. A town crier is chosen for each side. The hostess or leader writes the news on two slips of paper and hands one to each crier. At a signal the sentence is passed from player to player by whisper. The last player in each row runs back to the host and whispers the news. The team whose statement is most nearly correct wins. In a tie, the team finishing first wins.

War Between the States. Your friends from the sixties will find something reminiscent in this battle of the blue and gray. Even grave "Mr. Lincoln" will enjoy taking part. Players may draw slips to form a northern and southern army stationed on opposite sides of the room. Toss up a toy balloon in the center of the room. The two teams rush for it and attempt to bat the balloon to the other team's wall. The army which succeeds in causing the balloon to hit the opposite

wall wins the first battle. Extra balloons will be needed if this mock war lasts very long. (This game will depend on size and type of room in which it is played.)

Telegrams. Put in a bowl the historical name of each person present. Now each one is to write a telegram to the person whose name he picked, beginning every word in the telegram with a letter from his own name. For instance, if Cotton Mather is writing to George Washington he will have twelve words in his message and the words must begin with C-O-T-T-O-N-M-A-T-H-E-R. The telegram should have some reference either to the sender or the receiver. Mr. Mather's telegram may read:

MR. GEORGE WASHINGTON

MOUNT VERNON

VIRGINIA

DEAR GEORGE,

CONGRATULATIONS ON TRIUMPH. THIS OCCASION NEEDS MORE ADVOCATES. TREMENDOUSLY HAPPY. EDIBLE REFRESHMENTS.

MATHER

February Quiz. Give your guests a February "false-true" quiz and see how much they know about the shortest month in the year and some of its famous people.

1. Groundhog Day is the twelfth of the month. (F)
2. Massachusetts ratified the constitution in February. (T)
3. Four presidents were born in February. (T)
4. Valentine was an old English matchmaker. (F)
5. February once had 29 days every year. (T)
6. Daniel Boone rode the Pony Express. (F)
7. Susan B. Anthony fought for temperance. (T)
8. Wm. Henry Harrison was assassinated. (F)
9. Wm. T. Sherman was a general in the Union Army. (T)
10. Roger Williams was governor of Massachusetts. (F)

How Many Words? Seat your guests and let them write words made up of the letters in FEBRUARY. When the time is up let the person with the longest list read his aloud, with others giving their additions when he is finished. If everyone in the room has a word no credit is given, since each word is credited only with the number of people in the room who do not have that word. Thus if everyone has the word "rare" no one gains credit; if six people do *not* have "berry" each person having the word gets six credits. The highest score wins. Here are a few of the possible words: fare, bare, bear, rare, berry, ferry, far, buy, ray, err, rye, bury, aye, bray, bye, fray.

Pony Express. Buffalo Bill will consider his birthday well celebrated if you include a pony

express race. Since this is to be a relay, set up two courses for the mail-carriers, possibly along opposite sides of a large room. Each team lines up at one end of its course. Being the first station this is known as St. Joseph, Missouri, while the opposite end of the course is Sacramento, California. At a signal from the leader the first "rider" from each team comes forward and pulls over his ankles a 1½" rubber band cut from the inner tube of an automobile tire. He then sets out with the mail (a letter), shuffles to Sacramento and back to St. Joseph. He must not hop. Once back in St. Joseph he removes the rubber "horse" and gives it to the next "rider" on his team. Each one carries the mail in turn and when the last one has completed his trip the mail is handed over to the leader. The first team to come through wins.

Daniel Boone Race. The famous pioneer from Kentucky is known for his long, dangerous trips through the back woods. Remembering the Indian raids, mountain passes, and other early American inconveniences, it will be most appropriate to plan your obstacle race in his honor. Map out the course of the trip around a large room. Put many obstacles in the way of the racers. A large cardboard box, a stool, some books, a paper lake (of old newspapers), a piece of cord for a snake, a feather pillow (treacherous Indian), and others. Give the first traveler a foot ruler with a large cork. He must put the cork on one end of the ruler and carry it by the other end along the trail, stepping over books and Indians, in and out of the box and around the lake and snake without dropping the cork. If he does drop it, he turns back without reaching his destination. Those who complete the trip safely must make a return trip with corks balanced on two rulers, one in each hand.

Copper Puzzle. Since Mr. Lincoln is honored at your party supply the guests with Lincoln pennies and see how much they know about their country's coins. Ask them to find on the penny:

A small animal	hare (hair)
A snake	copperhead
A messenger	one sent (cent)
A flower	tulips (two lips)
Part of corn	ear
Edge of a hill	brow
A country	United States
A fruit	date
A part of a river	mouth
A beverage	tea (T)

Yourself
A building
An emblem of victory
What a ship sails on
Two kinds of votes
Impudence
Slang for hat
A student
Result of victory
Strokes of whip

I (eye)
temple
wreath
sea (C)
ayes, noes
cheek
lid
pupil
won
lashes (eyelashes)

Who's Who? Since variety is the spice of life let your guests change their names for a little while. Hang on the back of each person a placard on which is printed the name of some prominent American who was *not* born in February. Everyone can see the placard but the person on whose back it hangs. He can only discover his own identity by the questions others ask him. These questions should pertain to the character, but not too specifically. For instance, people may ask "Anne Lindbergh": "Do you mind being up in the air so much?" or "Did you enjoy your trip to the Orient?" Guests wander about the room asking questions until someone guesses his own identity.

United States. Why not test your all-American guests on their geography? Colonial people who have been following more recent American history may surprise you with their knowledge of the United States. Give them a list of questions which can be answered by the abbreviations of some of the states.

What is the cleanest state?	Wash.
The most egotistical state?	Me.
Which state cures the sick?	Md.
Which state needs a doctor?	Ill.
What is done to grass?	Mo.
What is a decade?	Tenn.
Which is the happiest state?	Ga.
The most religious state?	Mass.
Which state saved Noah?	Ark.
What state is a grain?	R. I.
Which is the parent state?	Pa.
Which studies carefully?	Conn.
What is raw metal?	Ore.
What is as good as a mile?	Miss.



The Forgotten Man

Guess the Nation. Many of our guests lived in the United States when it could scarcely be called a nation, but whether they were alive in 1770 or 1880 they will all be interested in this nation game. Give them a list of phrases and ask them to write down the

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A Park Dedicated to Naturalists

By R. S. FENDRICK

A park which will supply botanists with a laboratory for their research

A LOVELY BIT of natural woodland, known as Cheesequake State Park, was formally opened by New Jersey last summer. Unlike other parks in the State, it is a serene and secluded spot drenched with the woodsy fragrance of most of the familiar American trees and with the tang of sea breezes—a place of rest and peace where birds sing all day long. The park revels in ferns, flowers and shrubs, including many rare and gorgeous varieties. It is chiefly virgin forest, untouched by human hand.

Cheesequake Park, which was constructed by WPA, contains 465 acres. It has no beachfront, but it lies back of and overlooks Raritan Bay between Morgan and Lawrence Harbor, Middlesex County. It rises from sea level to an altitude of 120 feet in less than a mile.

In designing the park the engineers continually kept in mind the fact that the restful atmosphere would best be maintained by winding roads which would prevent speeding, and at the same time literally compel visitors to enjoy the passing panorama of flowing trees and shrubs. Another idea in slowing down traffic was to protect the wild life of the area. Altogether, four miles of roads and seven miles of trails were built.

Still another objective was to make the park serve as a sort of horticultural laboratory in which botanists could study and experiment with plant life of all types. Already the famed Towrey Botanical Club under the leadership of Dr. John A. Small of Rutgers University has made four field surveys in the park.

Cheesequake State Park has also proved to be a treasure trove to naturalists because of its location along the terminal moraine, the narrow strip left in the wake of the glaciers which stretched from Perth Amboy to Pennsylvania. This moraine more or less marks the dividing line between Northern and Southern hardwood trees. Both species are found in the park.



Courtesy Work Projects Administration

For the convenience of picnickers at Cheesequake Park, seventy stone fireplaces have been provided

Scrub oak that dominates the pine barrens of South Jersey is also found in the park, as are many other species including black, white, red, scarlet, or Spanish, pin and chestnut oaks.

A number of botanists have suggested that Nature is conducting an experiment of its own in an effort to revive the chestnuts that were ruined by blight some years ago. Since the WPA crews started working in the park, chestnut trees were found growing from the stumps of trees killed by the drought. One of these coppice chestnuts attained a thickness of three inches and a height of twenty feet before succumbing. One that was blooming two years ago and produced a few nuts has since died, but from its stump fresh shoots have appeared, as though Nature is struggling to immunize this species of tree against blight and restore it to its glory.

This is typical of the open laboratory studies being made in the park by experts from local horticultural establishments.

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Planning the Community School

MUCH HAS BEEN written about the wider use of the school plant and many suggestions have been made as to ways of adapting school buildings for community use. It has generally been assumed, however, that

schools should be planned primarily to serve the varied requirements of the day school curriculum and that any other uses were secondary, if not incidental. The authors of *Planning the Community School* make it clear that they hold a different view by stating that present-day planning "stresses the development of school houses which are not incidentally planned or only partially planned for community use but are as fully devoted to this purpose as anticipation of needs can make possible."

A basic theme running throughout the volume is the belief of the authors that the "development of community schools in which adults as well as children frequently work side by side will help greatly in the advancement of American democratic living." Another major thesis is that the school is particularly fitted to extend to young people and adults as well as to children opportunities "for study and practice in all realms of the arts, sciences, and group activities affecting community life." At the same time it is pointed out that facilities and programs must be developed to meet the particular needs of the individual community and that standardization in planning must therefore be avoided. That community needs and interests merit equal consideration with school curriculum requirements in school plant planning is repeatedly emphasized. "The design of units of a school plant must be conceived in terms of the sum total of the life activities of the people in the community."

Most of the volume is devoted to a careful consideration of the functions and design of special features of the community school. It contains a wealth of technical information as to the planning and equipment of specific units, which merits thorough study not only by architects and school administrators but by all who are concerned with leisure-time programs for youth and adults. Even though emphasis is laid upon planning for com-

This statement is based on the recently published volume, *Planning the Community School*, written by N. L. Engelhardt and N. L. Engelhardt, Jr., published by the American Book Company, New York City. Recreation workers, as well as school administrators, will find this book of interest to them in their planning.

munity use, the authors continually call attention to the relationship between day school and community needs and to the practical methods of meeting them. Floor plans and sketches afford examples of good design and illustrate

principles indicated in the text. Specific arrangements that have proved satisfactory in designing various units of the community school are described; desirable dimensions for various units are set forth; and essential items of equipment and furniture are suggested.

The auditorium, its design, equipment, and auxiliary work spaces, is treated in the greatest detail and this chapter should afford a useful guide in the planning of a little theater or auditorium regardless of its location. The discussion of indoor game spaces is less adequate but the chapters dealing with facilities for music groups and workshops for the arts and crafts are particularly helpful. Other chapters outline the possibilities of developing units such as home living laboratories which are infrequently included in school plants today but which merit a place in the community school of the future.

In view of the authors' conception of the functions to be served by the community school building one is not surprised to find the statement that the purpose of the school grounds is that of "providing play and recreational areas for the use of all the people during and after school hours, on week ends, holidays, and in summer vacation time." The conclusion logically follows that expansive areas will be needed—in the authors' opinion "the most desirable community school sites range from 25 to 100 acres." This conception of a school site appears more revolutionary and more improbable of general acceptance or wide application than the type of community school building suggested in the volume. This may be due in part to the fact that it differs so widely from the common conception of the school site but also because in many cities provision of certain recreation facilities and features proposed for the community school grounds is considered a function of a municipal agency such as a park or recreation department.

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Recreational Criteria

RECREATION programs may be initiated and consummated either by the individual, the home, the school, the church, or by the community; but whatever the point of origin or the center of interest may be, one thing is evident: the measure of its success will be determined by the basic criteria upon which the entire undertaking rests.

It is the purpose of this article to develop a set of standards by which everyone—the layman and the professional worker alike—might evaluate the potential effectiveness of his own leisure-time program. If the sponsors of recreation would have it produce the most beneficial and permanent results, they must be careful to avoid the following dangers:

Some Danger Points

Narrow Specialization. Going to seed on anything is a stultifying experience; its inevitable outcome is monotony and a cessation of growth. If one isolates a type of recreational experience and concentrates upon it to the exclusion of all other possible areas of enjoyment, he not only fails to develop the fullness of his own personality but also restricts his sphere of influence upon the lives of others.

For the individual, the home, the church, the school, the community—whatever the agency—to segmentize a leisure-time activity and emphasize it at the expense of other equally profitable experiences will result in certain recreational harakiri. On the other hand, a program characterized by intelligent variegation is one destined to create interest and meet the needs of different groupings.

Deliberate Segregation. Community recreation programs are interested in the development of harmonious relationships among the heterogeneous elements of diverse social groupings. It is hoped that such an endeavor will promote amity and communal solidification. Cliques are an anathema to the achievement of such goals.

Recreational isolation is tantamount to group inbreeding—a thing just as undesirable in the

Ten dangers to be avoided by the recreation worker who would achieve success

By DWIGHT D. W. DAVIS, Ph. D.
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realm of leisure as it is in the field of biological reproduction. Inasmuch as community recreation has pledged itself to a policy of inclusion, rather than one of exclusion, we need to remember that socialization is hastened through the process

of interaction, and the more diverse the contacts the more complete becomes the process of assimilation. The goal is recreational amalgamation, not segregation.

Regimentation. Commercialized recreation institutions seek to standardize the leisure-time offering and dispense it on a large scale production basis. Adherence to such a procedure results in greater profits for the vested interests, but does nothing to stimulate the creative urge lying dormant in most people.

Exploitation for profits rather than education for service, mechanized routine rather than spontaneous variety, mass hypnotism rather than individual stimulation, stagnation rather than creation, ennui rather than animation—these are the inevitable outcomes of commercialization in the field of leisure.

The most desirable recreation activities are those which place the main emphasis on persons, not programs, and which stress activities and promote them not for their own sake alone but because of what they will do to individuals.

From this point of view recreation cannot be regarded as a synonym for entertainment; certainly recreation leaders ought not regard themselves as amusement peddlers. Their responsibility is to devote the bulk of their time to inculcating recreational desires upon the higher levels. This cannot be achieved by giving detailed instruction to the person with leisure, hoping thereby to mould him to a common pattern; if it comes at all it will be because someone has trained him to avoid the dangers of regimentation and to evaluate his choices with care.

Shifting Responsibility. Little need be said about this danger by which is meant the American habit of "passing the buck." Any undertaking, to be successful, must have someone in whose hands is placed the responsibility for decisive action, other-

wise progressive movement is stalemated. The intelligent leader parcels out specific jobs and holds definite persons responsible for their discharge, it is true, but at the same time he does not shift to a minor those responsibilities which, because of his position, he ought to carry himself.

Everyone of us ought to accept the challenge to become a leader in recreation.

Deadening Monotony. We'd soon be ready to resort to violence if we had to listen for long to the steady see-sawing of the violin bow on the open "A" string.

Recreation falls in the same category; it ceases to be "re-creative" when it becomes monotonous to us. The challenge which we formerly found in the activity has vanished and it becomes empty and meaningless. The inevitable concomitant of recreational monotony is boredom—the very thing which a leisure-time pursuit seeks to forestall.

The answer is simple: both community and individual recreation programs must recognize the desirability of meaningful variety. This is not intended to imply that we embrace every jitterbug innovation that comes along, but it does suggest the thought that the holding power of any program can be strengthened and lengthened if the leadership back of it seeks to inculcate a little of the "spice of life."

Indifference to Preparation. Everyone who has had anything to do with the social activities of people, of whatever age, knows that indifference to preparation will wreck a social program faster than any other one element.

Recreation leaders must accept the Boy Scout watchword, "Be Prepared." Those who do will find that their programs are starting on time and terminating psychologically; that they are moving freely among the group, radiating enthusiasm instead of cold shouldering everything; that their

whole tonal feeling is one of relaxation rather than one of tension; and finally that they have participated in the direction of a really worthwhile human experience rather than having contributed to a first class flop.

"Napoleonism." "Napoleonism," as a recreational concept, carries with it the idea of individual dominance—a one-man show.

Any leader in the field of recreation is predestined to certain defeat if he thinks more of himself than he does of the group with which he works. It is his function to discover and develop the individual potentialities of each follower. This he can do only by submerging himself.

Top-heavy Machinery. A certain amount of organization is essential for the successful operation of any program; but over-organization will act as a brake upon its movements. As a rule, the simpler the recreational mechanism can be kept the more efficiently it will function.

Ignoring Customary Localized Conventions. The intelligent leader avoids arousing unnecessary antagonisms. If he would do this he will set up his program in conformity with the folkways of the community in which he labors.

If his anticipated recreation program is not in harmony with the traditions of the community, it will be necessary for him to educate the community to his point of view. In doing so he must bear in mind that there is nothing cataclysmic about change; it comes about slowly, but in time, come it must. In the interim his policy ought to be one of intelligent conformity.

Negation. A "don't do this" and "stop doing that" attitude has never yet been successful in doing anything but stimulating human participation in the very things denied. The positive approach, which supplies folk with so many desirable activities that they can't find either the time or the inclination to follow the undesirable, has much to commend it.

Recreation Guideposts

In this article we have developed the thesis that sound recreation programs must be constructed in harmony with desirable criteria. Some of these standards, guideposts for any leisure-time program, have been summarized in the table shown at left.

DO THESE	AVOID THESE
1. Diversify	1. Narrow specialization
2. Assimilate	2. Deliberate segregation
3. Encourage originality	3. Regimentation
4. Assume responsibility	4. Shifting responsibility
5. Stimulate variety	5. Monotony
6. Be prepared:	6. Indifference to preparation
a. Be prompt	a. Late starts
b. Terminate psychologically	b. "Petering out"
c. Radiate enthusiasm	c. Cold shouldering everything
d. Relax	d. Tension
7. Share the load	7. "Napoleonism"
8. Simplify	8. Top heavy machinery
9. Conform intelligently	9. Ignoring the folkways
10. Affirm	10. Negation

Is Your Hobby Organized?

By IRVING BACCHUS
Fort Worth, Texas

THE MODERN American's alacrity to organize for furtherance of every objective holds true in the hobby world as in all other fields of endeavor. Yes, let a handful of hobbyists get together, and before the session is well under way the fruits of organized cooperation will be extolled, someone will cast a motion, and another hobby society will move off the assembly line!

It's a healthy condition, however, for these busy bands establish standards, protect and promote the recreational ideals they cherish, and labor industriously that the public may develop a better understanding of their pastimes.

Philately is, without doubt, the world's most popular hobby. The American Philatelic Society with headquarters in Denver is the rallying group for stamp collectors in the United States. An interesting cousin of the philatelist is the poster stamp fan. A poster stamp, if you haven't been properly introduced, is a tiny gummed, perforated poster printed on quality paper and bearing a design of merit. Poster stamp collecting is often a sideline with philatelists, but genuine poster stamp pursuers play in a world of their own, duly organized by the National Poster Stamp Society.

Photography, a hobby ranking second only to philately, has thousands of adherents in the Photographic Society of America and the Amateur Cinema League, an organization of movie makers.

The year 1940 registered a boom in model construction, and here a cluster of national organizations fathers thousands of local chapters. These coast-to-coast groups include the Academy of Model Aeronautics, drafting regulations for model airplane builders and flyers; the National Model Railroad Association, the Miniature Racing Car Association, the Model Yacht Racing Association, and the American Model Power Boat Association.

"Writing twenty-five words or less" is another hobby that leaped in popularity last year, probably because American advertisers offered winners a \$50,000,000 plum. Contesters are organized, too, and many local chapters of the National Contest-

America has many hobby societies busily engaged in promoting the pastimes they represent. Observing the quaint clans and tribes who pool their leisure-time interests in associations of various kinds has long been a diversion of the author, and no stamp collector rummaging through a trunk filled with thrilling philatelic possibilities has ever found more delight in his hobby!

ers Association meet regularly for discussion of new contests, ideas, and winning entries. Perhaps it seems strange that competing contestants share ideas, but as one entry-blank artist pointed out: "Several heads are better than one, and there are plenty of prizes to go around." This attitude reflects the spirit of most hobby groups.

Many of the nation's hobby societies are divisions of international amalgamations. The English, in particular, have several venerable leisure-time organizations with branches in the States. The national groups frequently create interesting designations for the local chapters, such as the title "tent" for individual units of the Circus Fans of America.

The aim of the Circus Fans, after snuggling as close to the Big Tops as modesty permits, is to assist in preserving the nearly-extinct expositions for future generations. No free riders, the Circus Fans stand ready at all times to boost circuses in any way possible. Whenever you read of a Circus Fans' convention your last dollar can be wagered safely that a circus is spread in the neighborhood!

A related group to the fans is the Circus Model Builders and Owners Association. Members of this tiny cluster express themselves by constructing miniature shows, some of which have 150,000 pieces and require days to whip into show shape. The clan was organized to promote the exchange of circus information not always easily obtainable.

Have you jeered at some ancient jalopy chugging laboriously down the avenue? Perhaps the joke is on the laugher. Yes, there are hobbyists whose idea of recreation is preserving these early vehicles. They belong to the Antique Automobile Club of America, the Veteran Motor Car Club of America, and the Horseless Carriage Club. Merriment to these hobbyists constitutes a friendly gambol in their 1902 Pierce-Arrows and forty-year-old Jones Corbins. When tomorrow's youngsters gape at these early monstrosities and ask "who keeps them polished," you may thank the antique auto clubs.

Are the railroads merely another mode of trans-

portation to you? Then get acquainted with some interesting people who see the iron horse as a richly romantic charger. "Railfans," whose very designation will rate the dictionary because of their snug devotion to the steel carrier, have various spheres of interest. Railroad history, and occasional jaunts by rail, draw the attention of the National Railway Historical Society, but model railroaders relish action in miniature. The Electric Railroaders Association is composed of inter-urban lovers who thrill at the electrically-powered units now headed for extinction. Members ride, photograph, and give close study to the electric cars. More than a hundred railroad hobby clubs of one kind or another may be found in the United States.

Word puzzles have fascinated a small knot of Americans for more than half a century, and these hobbyists have long enjoyed the fruits of close harmony. The National Puzzlers Association was created in 1883 and is still going strong. "Puzzling is the national intellectual pastime," assert these players, whose sense of humor is revealed by the funny pseudonyms they use in correspondence. A similar clan is the American Cryptogram Association, whose emblem informs one that the cryptogram is the "aristocrat of puzzles."

The Corrigan of hobbyland are match cover collectors, throwing away the banana and cherishing the peel. These collectors trade flaps through their society, The United Matchonians. Postcard lovers flock to The Postcard Collectors of America. A. H. Wood of Kansas City, chief ramrod and president of the postcard clan, is also publisher of a healthy infant, *The Postcard Gazette*.

"Button! Button! Who has the button?" is hardly the motto of the National Button Society, but these collectors nevertheless are seeking buttons of all varieties and ages. Fully atune to the importance of a tiny gadget, the button fanciers study history through the stories of buttons.

Doll collecting is a popular hobby, and the rallying clan here is The Doll Collectors of America. Coin collectors, whose weakness is man's medium of exchange and the medals with which he bedecks himself, fraternize through the American Numismatic Association. This group has financial brackets concerning every phase of coin and medal collecting, and members obviously include

many persons whose incomes are somewhat above the average.

Follow the disappearing coin and watch a rabbit pop out of the topper—there you'll find a member of the Society of American Magicians. A portion of the SOAM members are semi-pros but the majority are amateurs. The professional magician is disappearing, but conjury as a hobby is more popular than ever. Anne Carroll Moore, authority on hobbies, ranks magic as fourth among all popular pastimes.

Twenty-five thousand hobbyists whose happiest hours are spent peering into microscopes are linked—if not by actual membership—with the American Society of Amateur Microscopists, an organization created to serve amateurs on a lesser complex scale than the highly technical professional groups.

Are you interested in food? The Society of Amateur Chefs includes a group of New York celebrities who have absolutely no regard for waistlines! Jack Dempsey, John Erskine, Gelett Burgess, Tony Sarg and Christopher Morley are a few of the celebrities who fraternize at the dining table and in the kitchen, arguing the respective virtues of the delicacies each enjoys concocting.

Combating American "spectatoritis" are numerous groups designed to promote participating sports. A few of these hobby organizations are the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association, the National Archery Association, the American Roque League and American Paddle Tennis Association. Bowling, lawn bowls, badminton, table tennis, squash and many other participating sports are similarly organized.

Pets, outdoor activities and nature pursuits have led to the formation of many interesting societies as, for example, the American Cat Association, the American Pigeon Racing Union, the Amateur Astronomers Association, the League of Walkers, and the American Nature Association.

"A rose for every home, a bush for every garden," is the aim of the American Rose Society. Other flower societies promote their favorites with equal fervor.

The Early American Industries Society is bent on the preservation of tools, implements, appliances and other mechanical devices of our early craftsmen and workers; and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities has a similar pledge.

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Should the Schools Train for Leisure?

By E. DEALTON PARTRIDGE, Ph.D.

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"PREPARATION for a worthy use of leisure"

has been one of the stated aims of American education for at least two decades. Some educators have taken this objective seriously enough to provide opportunities whereby young people can have experience in various types of leisure-time pursuits. However, in spite of the fact that the amount of leisure time available to the American people is steadily increasing

there is no widespread or concerted attempt to set into operation a program to enrich the leisure activities of young people. For the most part what is now being done in this direction is the result of the initiative of local administrators rather than any widely accepted plan of approach whereby all young people who graduate from high school will have a broad background of experience in leisure activities.

In addition to the fact that there is no generally accepted program of leisure activities in the schools there are relatively few, if any, school systems where a high school graduate emerges from his public school experience with a comprehensive background of experience in the possibilities of leisure in his own immediate surroundings. Where there are programs of leisure activities they are for the most part sporadic and opportunistic. They are not set up on the premise of furnishing every student with a broad base of experience in leisure activities. For the most part they are not a part of the regular school curriculum, but rather contained in the club activities that evolve around the main academic program.

Now it must be recognized that not all who are thinking seriously about this problem believe that the schools can or should try to train young people in the use of leisure time. If there was general agreement the schools would be much further advanced than they are now in this respect. In order to understand the present situation it will be necessary to examine some of the objections

Over a period of several years the author has experimented with a plan to train high school students for the intelligent use of leisure. One thing these experiments have shown is that students can be introduced to activities entirely new to them and as a result develop a definite interest in them. Even activities which he "thinks" he will not enjoy attract the student when he has an opportunity to learn about them. In an article in a future issue of the magazine Dr. Partridge will describe his experiments.

that arise when one raises this issue. Here are some of them, not in order of importance.

1. There is no time in the present school program for such activities.
2. The teaching of such activities would be a new frill that the public generally would not tolerate.
3. The schools cannot teach leisure activities because of their traditional academic methods.
4. Few if any teachers are

trained to lead recreation activities in the schools. Each one of these objections will be dealt with separately.

Time in the School Program?

To say that there is no time in the present school program to teach young people leisure activities is to say that there are other things more important. Once the issue of importance is raised one must examine the set of values used in measuring the relative importance of various subjects or activities. If relative importance is determined by a vote of teachers now in service then one must take into consideration their training and experience. One who is trained in old-line subject matter will not readily vote to supersede his line with something different even if it is more modern and useful. If importance is determined by what the colleges are requiring for entrance a dubious standard is employed. Many educators now recognize the inadequacy of this method of curriculum making and the colleges are coming to the conclusion that they have little, if any, right to determine what the high schools should teach.

The only sensible way to approach the matter of evaluation of subject matter is through the avenue of utility. The public schools should teach young people how to live in modern society. Curriculum content should be evaluated ultimately upon a scale of function in the life of the pupil, function now and in later life. Once this premise is accepted it is not difficult to judge the relative value

of various activities and subjects. There is no use saying that any particular subject should not be taught; this is apt to arouse emotions that will cloud the real issue. Instead, one should arrange the needs of young people on a scale together with the subjects to be taught and then evaluate them in terms of how much use they will be to the person or persons involved.

For example, for the young people who do not go to college it is probably more important for them to know how to use their own leisure constructively and how to build a better society through the proper use of leisure than it is for them to know how people in ancient Greece fought their wars. Keep in mind that we are speaking relatively now; we are not saying that the history of ancient Greece should not be taught, but simply that it should take second place to the actual needs of young people today. Again, it is probably more important for young people to know the geography of leisure in their own community, state and nation than it is for them to know how many bales of cotton are shipped to Japan each year; more important to know how to drive a car intelligently and safely than how to extract the square root.

There are countless indicators at hand to show that young America does need training in the use of leisure time. The extent of commercialization of leisure-time activities, the terrific toll of traffic accidents among young people, the amount of money and time spent in shallow or useless activities—these and many other bits of evidence should indicate the need of this kind of training. This point need not be argued at great length. Leading educators have long recognized the need and have said so in their statements of educational aims. National committees have voiced their views on the subject. The need is recognized but the answer to this problem has not been discovered as yet.

Is Leisure a New Frill?

There has been some reaction in recent months against the so-called new frills of modern education. Some leading citizens have been vociferous in their desire to return to

There is a great group of American youth, Dr. Partridge points out, badly in need of various specific kinds of training that could be used immediately and would continue to be useful after they left school, no matter whether they found jobs readily or not. All of them would have some leisure on their hands, many of them a great deal, yet most of them are getting little if any help from their school experience on how to use their leisure constructively.

American education will fail to live up to its responsibility if it does not grasp the broader values inherent in curriculum content and apply the excellent methods that have been devised to a more functional curriculum.

Some school administrators hold back for fear of what parents will think of plans to train for leisure during school hours. The writer has dealt with parents with reference to this subject and finds that it is not difficult to show them the value of the training. As a matter of fact, experience has shown that parents can be made most enthusiastic about such a program and will participate in it themselves. If the public is not ready to have leisure activities taught in the schools it may mean that the school needs to indulge in some adult education; it does not necessarily mean that the idea is wrong.

Certainly the answer is not a return to the three R's. If present education is failing, and it seems to be with reference to leisure training at least, then it is because there has not been enough change in curriculum content so that young people are taught skills and activities that function in modern life.

In one sense education for use of leisure is a new "frill." It certainly is new in educational history just as the problem of leisure itself is a new experience for society. It is only very recently in the history of man that leisure has become a widespread reality. In its wake have come many social problems. The fact that these things are new does not detract from their importance as a part of the lives of young people.

Can the Schools Teach Use of Leisure?

There is no use denying it, some teachers succeed in making what should be interesting, vital material terribly dull and

(Continued on page 627)

"Elbert Hubbard is credited with saying, 'People are usually down on the things they are not up on.' This certainly holds true with respect to leisure interests. The basis of active interest is experience and skill."

Volunteer Service in Public Recreation

By E. C. WORMAN
National Recreation Association

White Plains, New York; and
York, Pennsylvania.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS the National Recreation Association has been concerned

about the extent and quality of volunteer service in the recreation movement. Prior to the depression, an increasing number of volunteers was reported from year to year. During the depression the number dropped off. Within the last few years the reports in the Year Book have shown a steady increase, but it was the opinion of a number of staff members that the reports in the Year Book did not represent adequately the volunteer service that was actually being rendered to the movement. Accordingly, a study was undertaken with a view to finding out by first hand visitation how many volunteers were serving in the movement, where they came from, what training was given them, and the kind and quality of service they were rendering.

Selection of Cities

With a view to obtaining information in regard to volunteer service, thirty-five cities were selected, having in mind variety of size, different types of recreation administration, emphasis on outdoor and indoor activities, and volunteer service as reported to the Year Book. The following cities were chosen: Allentown, Pennsylvania; Andover, Massachusetts; Bemiston, Alabama; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Bloomfield, New Jersey; Boston, Massachusetts; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Cincinnati, Ohio; Croton-on-Hudson, New York; Dayton, Ohio; East Orange, New Jersey; Elizabeth, New Jersey; Fairfield, Connecticut; Greenwich, Connecticut; Hartford, Connecticut; Indianapolis, Indiana; Irvington, New Jersey; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Maplewood, New Jersey; Moorestown, New Jersey; Mt. Vernon, New York; Newark, New Jersey; New Haven, Connecticut; Newton, Massachusetts; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Port Chester, New York; Reading, Pennsylvania; Springfield, Massachusetts; Steubenville, Ohio; Stratford, Connecticut; Torrington, Connecticut; Union County, New Jersey; Westchester County, New York; Wheeling, West Virginia;

The following states were represented: Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Alabama.

People Consulted

In gathering information it was the object to secure not only factual evidence from the recreation departments, but insofar as possible to learn the experience of other organizations with their volunteer leadership, to find what their attitude was toward public recreation and its volunteer service, and to what extent agencies use the volunteer bureaus of the Councils of Social Agencies and other relevant information. With this in mind visits were made to public recreation departments, Y.M.C.A.'s, Y.W.C.A.'s, Boy Scout headquarters, Girl Scout headquarters and Councils of Social Agencies.

The Nature of the Results Secured

It should be pointed out at the beginning that the findings of this study are not scientifically accurate. The objective was to get the "feel" of the situation rather than to build up records. Most service rendered in a volunteer capacity on playgrounds and in community centers in connection with athletic sports and other activities had not been recorded, so when executives reviewed their work they gave an approximate number of volunteers. These approximate statements in all cases, it is believed, were under rather than over the actual number of volunteers engaged in the department. Some cities did not include any athletic leaders; others included all athletic leaders. There is therefore no uniformity in the reports from the various cities. It will be impossible to secure such uniformity until there is a commonly accepted definition of what is meant by volunteers and who should be included in the reports.

Problems Confronted

It was obvious from the beginning that a number of serious problems had to be

The material appearing in this article by no means represents the full report of the study made of volunteer leadership. It does, however, offer for your consideration and comment some of the significant findings of the study.

considered. Among them were the following:

Attitude of Executives in Public Recreation. In approximately half of the cities, recreation executives said they had not had much success with the use of volunteer workers, and in some cases they stated frankly that they did not use them at all. One executive said that he would not use volunteers if he had them; he did not want to be bothered with them. In several instances this attitude was due to the fact that the recreation department was being manned primarily by WPA leadership, and in others because the executives had had some unsatisfactory experience with volunteer leadership. In at least half a dozen instances in New England the executives feared that if the National Recreation Association were to emphasize the use of volunteers the fact would become known to the various taxpayer organizations who would be inclined to bring pressure to release professional recreation leadership in order to supplant it with volunteer service. In other areas visited this fear was not found, but, on the other hand, executives stated freely that the success of their work depended largely upon good volunteer leadership. Several experienced executives made the statement that they tested their own personal leadership by their ability to secure and use outstanding people in the community in a leadership capacity. Others stated that they believed thoroughly in the use of volunteers, and in several cities they stated that the program could not be carried on without such help.

Attitude of Other Agencies Toward Public Recreation. In a number of cities the question was asked of executives of other organizations, "Do you think it is more difficult to secure volunteers for public recreation than for private recreation agencies?" In every instance the answer was, "Yes, it is more difficult." When asked why they thought this was true, they stated that public recreation usually employed larger staffs and that therefore there was no incentive for persons to volunteer their service; they felt that there was no need. One executive in the Boy Scout movement stated that their large response from volunteer leaders was due to the fact that they had such small paid leadership. Several stated that public recreation was not attractive to the average volunteer worker. It was often mixed up with politics and its leadership did not command the same respect as the leadership in the private organizations.

Some of the leaders in the public recreation departments said that of course it was easy to get volunteers in private agencies. This they felt was due to the fact that such service means association with superior people. This observation, though given in sincerity, was not always based on factual evidence.

Definition of the Term "Volunteer." The greatest confusion prevailed as to what was meant by volunteers. The Year Book terminology was "activity leaders" and "others." Some executives did not report board members or committeemen. Others did not report those who had grown up in their own activities. In one instance the person reported *only* those who had grown up within the activities of the department. The general feeling was that a volunteer was some person brought in from the outside to lead a group in public recreation. Such leadership was usually thought of as leading an arts and crafts club, or a music group, or a drama group. In most instances public recreation executives had had difficult experience with the professional type of leadership. It was very often found that the professional person was more interested in the activity than in the person, and that when the activity was not satisfactory the leader lost interest in the person and became irregular and therefore useless.

As this matter of definition was discussed, executives were asked to tell what the various people did in the different activities of their program. As they described these activities each executive himself was allowed to decide whether he thought the person was rendering volunteer service or not.

Groups Involved

The chief discussion centered around the following groups of persons:

Persons Who Wanted Jobs. A number of executives were inclined to say these people are not truly volunteers. Their interest is purely personal and selfish. On the other hand, it was pointed out that some of our best leadership today in the professional body began as volunteers in playgrounds and community centers. One recreation department maintains a list of more than two hundred names of persons who have volunteered their services in one capacity or another, and when opportunity arises for selecting paid leadership, such selection is made from this list if possible because the candidates are known and their abilities have been rated.



Storytelling is popular with the children of the playgrounds of Hagerstown, Maryland. And it is as storytellers that volunteers in many cities are giving effective service

Athletic Leadership. There are thousands of teams in baseball, softball, basketball, and other sports, each

of which has its own officers. The question was—does the manager of such a team constitute a volunteer? When questioned, many executives flatly said, "No, managers of teams are not volunteers. They belong to the team. They fight for the team. They have no interest outside of the team." Others replied, "Managers of teams come together on a city-wide council and help to make up the city-wide schedules in the various sports. These councils become the interpreters of the ideals of the recreation department and are responsible for the establishment of the ethical standards of the department in their respective communities. While the manager in his local community belongs to his team, when he comes to a central council meeting in which he shares in the city-wide plan of an athletic program, he is far more than a manager of a team. He becomes a constructive agent in developing the program and setting the standards of the public recreation department."

Some who had frankly stated that managers were not volunteers, after hearing the other argument, agreed that such leaders really were rendering volunteer service to the community.

Many veterans in the recreation movement and in some of our large and best-established recreation

departments stated at the outset that managers of teams and persons such as time keepers, score keepers, judges, sponsors were volunteers. Several went so far as to say that officers of self-initiated clubs were rendering some of the most valuable volunteer service to the movement. Many others did not accept this latter position.

In an attempt to get some clarity out of this confusion and that all might be thinking along the same lines, a simple definition was desired.

The simple definition of a volunteer given by the Y.W.C.A. at its national convention was helpful. The Y.W.C.A. with 95,000 volunteers in the movement states, "By volunteers we mean any woman or girl who without financial reward contributes service to the organization in some area of leadership." The following analysis made in *Introduction to Community Recreation** was used.

Under this breakdown executives and staff members found it easier to determine who in their movement was a volunteer.

* Prepared by George D. Butler for the National Recreation Association.

Administrative, Promotional or Advisory

- Boards
- Councils
- Committees
- Those who assist in referendum campaigns or serve as interpreters

Activity or Group Leadership

- Organizing, guiding and instructing people
- Hobby Club
- Hikes
- Teaching craft classes
- Storytellers
- Social Recreation Leaders
- Organizers of Leagues

Non-Leadership Help with Program Projects

- Officiating
- Judging
- Helping in pageants
- Ushers
- Help with scenery
- Help with transportation
- Shut-ins—service types

Miscellaneous Services

- Marking game courts
- Playground registration
- Constructing game equipment
- Clerical assistance

Motivation in Volunteer Service

Public recreation executives, staff members and executives of other agencies were asked what they found to be the motivation in the service rendered by their volunteers. Some of their answers were:

In Public Recreation. Members of recreation commissions and councils believe especially in recreation for all and are fighting for this wide extension of recreation in their communities. They think in civic terms; of a better city in which to live, of recreation for all classes regardless of economic status, race, color, or creed. Fervor is found especially among the older members of boards who for years have been giving their time to public recreation and who have fought the battles against the intrigues of the politicians.

Many volunteers are interested in the activity for its own sake. Those who volunteer in various phases of athletic activity are very often old baseball or basketball players who thoroughly love the game. The same spirit is found in volunteers in other types of activities.

Many on boards and commissions, on committees and as individuals, are seriously concerned with the problem of delinquency. They believe in

and support recreation in the hope that it may serve to reduce delinquency.

There are the younger volunteers who offer their services with a view to getting jobs later. Some are training for other jobs of responsibility in the field of recreation.

In Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. One of the first loyalties in Scout leadership is to the institution in which the troop is located. Leaders of church groups, for example, are interested in the young people of their church. Scout executives have stated on several occasions that they emphasize that troops should be recognized as belonging to the church and not to the Scout organization. The boys are church boys. The leaders are church leaders. The real problem of the character of the boy is a church problem. It was stated that it is much more difficult to get loyalty to a school than it is to organizations like the church or settlement.

Scouting is highly respectable and many like to associate their efforts with the type of people who are leaders in the Scouts.

Scouting commands public confidence.

Scouting is generally known to have a small paid staff and to be dependent primarily upon volunteer leadership. The job cannot be done without such help.

Many are interested in the Scout program from the point of view of developing better citizens. This feeling may be described by the word "Americanism." It is a patriotic expression.

District and other leaders are given large responsibilities. Men and women respond to such challenge.

Leaders are given continuous training. This makes for a sense of efficiency and gives standing among other leaders in the movement.

In Other Organizations. In the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., boys' clubs and settlements, much volunteer leadership is given because of loyalty to the institution. In many cases large numbers, perhaps a majority, of the leaders have been members of the organization and have grown up in it for years. The institution is looked upon as their own.

In the Christian and Jewish organizations there is the religious motivation—a desire to help boys and girls to be better citizens through a strong faith.

"As a volunteer social worker you will have many compensations. You will be identified with an established agency for community betterment. Your capacities will be increased, your interests broadened, and your sympathies and understanding deepened."
—From *Vocations for Volunteers*.

In the Volunteer Bureaus of Councils of Social Agencies as well as elsewhere it was stated that many persons volunteer because they want some outlet wherein they may express themselves. They want something that will give them status in the community.

It was particularly interesting to note that in the Bureau of Volunteers in Boston women especially are said to be turning away from group work activities in order to take up hospital work. They have felt themselves ineffectual, it was stated, in the group work activities because they were not adequately trained, and furthermore they did not care to devote the time and energy to the training necessary to do good work in this field. The hospitals offer an outlet for persons of this type and are securing large numbers of volunteers who render simple service as library workers, record keepers, clerical workers, technical assistants, and in making surgical dressings. These persons can don a hospital uniform, give a few hours of service and feel that they are really helping somebody in need.

What Do Volunteers Do?

In order to give a comparative basis for estimating the value of volunteer service in public recreation, lists of the services rendered in several other organizations are given. It will be clear to the reader that while the nature of the service in public recreation is somewhat different from that in other organizations, yet it would be hard to say that in quality one was more or less valuable than the other. For instance, it would be difficult to compare the values of the service of 200 women making surgical dressings in a hospital with 200 men spending six evenings in one week in a year helping in a membership drive in the Y.M.C.A., or 200 fathers of boys who are playing on baseball teams who spend evening after evening during the whole baseball season sponsoring their teams' activities and going with them to matches in different parts of the city.

In board, commission, or committee leadership it would be difficult to say that any one national organization had better leadership than another. In the private agencies and in public recreation, outstanding civic leaders are found who have given years of devoted service to the organization

"The volunteer is the foundation and assurance of successful effort in remedial and preventive social activities. He touches the problem as a community leader; he speaks for the community; he sponsors and interprets the movement; he secures support; he carries forward the socializing and preventive programs. He must be present if social effort is to go forward—and in large and increasing numbers."—Robert E. Bondy.

with which they are identified.

Four hospitals in Boston have paid directors of volunteers. Three hospitals have unpaid directors. The Beth Israel Hospital alone had more than 400 volunteers in 1939. The type of service rendered was as follows:

Clinical secretaries	98
Information	4
Clerical workers	48
Library workers	22
Reading to children	10
Pages	30
Record keeping	15
Mother service	2
Clinical technical assistants	2
Assistants in special studies	7
Surgical dressing	197

The National Y.W.C.A. states that its volunteers rendered the following services:

Officers, members of boards, committeemen
Workers in finance campaigns, all aspects
Girl reserve advisers, teachers, leaders of clubs
Arranged luncheons and dinner meetings
Prepared publicity
Spoke in public for the Association
Served club suppers
Helped with office work
Service on information desk
A multitude of other services

The following Y.M.C.A. experiences in several cities are suggestive:

In Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the following volunteers are recorded for the year 1939:

Board members	20
Serving on committee	125
Serving on financial campaigns	75
Serving in membership campaigns	100
Leaders of boys' clubs	17
Leaders of craft activities	8

Y.M.C.A. in Indianapolis, Indiana:

Board members	24
Members of committees	149
Leaders (number not listed, but the following groups are given, possibly having one leader each)	
Neighborhood	15
Grey Y	59
Junior High Y	1
Senior High Y	15
Y's Men	1
Foreman's Club	1
Others	2
Volunteers within the group	68
Volunteers from without group	131

Y.M.C.A., Dayton, Ohio:

Central Board

Board members	28
Committee members	664
Club leaders	43
Miscellaneous	23

Fifth Street Colored

Board members	15
Committee members	75
Leaders	19

Lighthouse Boys' Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Fred Woerner, executive of the club, has been in the club since he was a small boy and in direct charge for eleven years. The building was crowded with activities, all being conducted by volunteer leadership. One hundred and sixteen (116) volunteers participated actively. One had charge of the office; two were doing clerical work in the office; two were in the library and game room; two assisted in the ping-pong room; one adult conducted a boys' orchestra; two led groups in the gymnasium; one was in charge of weight-lifting class; one did volunteer photography; one taught fencing and other activities. Mr. Woerner insists that no volunteer shall give more than one evening per week. His theory is that people want to do things. He makes it possible for them to do them. Many of his volunteers have been in the membership of the club for eight, ten, or twelve years.

Under Public Recreation

In the various areas of recreation activities volunteers were found doing the following things:

Boards and Committees. Practically every department of recreation has a

board or commission responsible for the work of the department, numbering from five to twelve or more. There are committees of various sizes for the major phases of activity such as baseball, softball, golf, swimming, music, dramatics, arts and crafts, nature, outing activities, winter sports, etc. Special committees of even larger numbers are found conducting the mass activities such as festivals, pageants, Christmas musical events.

In Athletics. Volunteers serve on committees, councils; as referees, coaches, umpires, judges; as sponsors of teams, managers of teams, time keepers, score keepers, equipment keepers; and in arbitration service.

Other Sports. Committees for boxing, fencing, archery, swimming, dancing, tennis, table tennis, marbles. Teachers in practically all of the sports.

Music. Volunteer teachers of music, leaders of symphony orchestras, choral groups, bands, opera groups. Many of these have committee groups as well.

Workers in pageants, minstrels, and folk festivals.

Volunteers in Recreation Centers. Parents' Councils are responsible for raising money and interpreting the needs of the center to public officials and to the community.

Leaders of hobby groups

Discussion leaders

Social recreation leaders

Leaders of boys' and girls' clubs

(In two cities visited more than sixty prominent women in each city sponsored girls' clubs)

Storytellers

Chess teachers

(Continued on page 631)

One of the most effective types of service for volunteers in recreation lies in the field of athletic sports



Courtesy Boys' Club of New York

A Cooperative Visual Education Program

IN SEPTEMBER 1937

Collingwood Avenue
Presbyterian Church

in Toledo decided to experiment with visual education in its recreational program. The experiment had a threefold purpose. First, visual education had to be sold to the congregation in order that the program would have financial support. People in the church were saying, "Are we going to compete with the neighborhood theater? If so, I'm against such a program." Next, visual education had to be sold to the community which surrounded the church. Children in this community were running the streets, too poor to patronize the theater except on rare occasions. Finally, the experiment, it was hoped, would convince community agencies that such a program, if properly planned, would not be prohibitive to their budgets. It took just three years of experimentation to bring visual education to the poorer churches, settlement houses, and community centers.

Laying Plans

The directors of three agencies met to discuss the feasibility of conducting a weekly program of visual education in different centers strategically located throughout the city. Cost was taken into consideration at the outset. This could be figured quite accurately from the three-year program that had been carried on at Collingwood Presbyterian Church. The plan was to bring the films in for one week at a time and in that way the cost of rental films would be materially reduced. Also the amount spent for postage on films would be kept at a minimum. Finally, a program was worked out that could be put on at each center for the total cost of one dollar per week per agency. Ten agencies would be needed to carry on such a program successfully. Agency heads were approached, and all said that they were interested in such a program at that price. A meeting was called and representatives from twelve agencies met to form Toledo's Cooperative Visual Education Committee.

At the initial meeting of this committee, the

**A project which in September 1937
was only the glimmering of an idea,
in September 1940 becomes a reality**

By JAMES D. MCKINLEY

Director of Activities

**Collingwood Presbyterian Church
Toledo, Ohio**

program plans as worked out previously were submitted for approval along with some of the problems which would have to be settled. One of these was equipment, for only four of the sixteen agencies which eventually shared in the project had motion picture projectors and only two had here-

tofore had the funds to carry on a visual education program. One specific need was that of providing a projector to those centers that were without the means of showing films. The Toledo Recreation Division solved that problem by accepting the responsibility of providing a projector to those centers needing one. Along with the projector came the need for an operator, because few agencies had people who could operate a machine and it was felt advisable to have a person assigned to project the program throughout the week. The City Recreation Division and the National Youth Administration worked out a plan whereby a City Recreation Division's operator would show the films five days of the week, and National Youth Administration workers would show them two days per week.

Problems to Be Solved

A real problem confronted the committee when it came time to arrange periods for the showing of the films at each center. Two had regular programs of movies that had been running at a certain time the previous year. They desired to keep that schedule, for to change meant disruption of their other scheduled activities. Two churches had community nights planned and wanted to use the visual education program in conjunction with these nights. Many wished to show their program early in order that children could leave for home before parents became worried. All in all, the hardest problem to solve was that of adjusting the programs of sixteen agencies into a comprehensive schedule of one week so that all would feel satisfied. Because all were cooperative and were willing to make concessions here and there in their schedules, a satisfactory arrangement of

showings was finally evolved. Next year's plans call for a blank schedule of periods to be made up in advance and agencies will be filled in as their request to participate in the program is received. In this way it is hoped to eliminate the one possible source of disagreement.

How were films to travel from agency to agency? Who would receive the films and who would send them back? These were important questions to be answered if the mechanics of the plan were to run smoothly. Collingwood Avenue Presbyterian Church agreed to act as the clearing house for all films and to assume the responsibility for returning them at the proper time. The question of transporting the films was solved by the fact that two persons were to operate the machine during the week and the films would travel with them continuously. At the end of the week the operator would return the old film and pick up the new one. Transportation allowance was to be furnished for the operators.

Finances

Then came the question of the handling of finances. Who would collect the money, pay for films and postage, and keep an accurate check on monies collected and expended? The group voted to have the director of the Douglas Community Center be the responsible party and gave him full authority to act as treasurer of the group. One of his important duties was to work out with each individual agency a plan for paying its share in the project. Some could pay the thirty-five dollars in a lump sum, others could pay half of it, while still others wanted to pay their share by the month. A satisfactory plan was finally arranged with each agency.

The question may arise as to how the figure of one dollar per week per agency was arrived at. This brings us to the way in which the program proper was made up. First, a program had to be planned that would run continuously, but not so long that expense of film would prohibit showing. The program must run during the school year as its purpose was to draw children to a regularly scheduled activity of that agency which the child attended. It was found that thirty-five weeks would cover a period from the last two weeks of Sep-

tember to the middle of May. If each agency paid one dollar per week, the total cost would be thirty-five dollars per agency per year. This could be afforded by most agencies.

Next, a weekly program of film had to be obtained that would fall within the outlay planned by the original group of three. As ten agencies were to be invited to participate, ten dollars per week could be used for all expenses. \$1.50 was allowed for postage each week, leaving \$8.50 for renting films. With these figures in mind, a program of an hour's showing of film or about five reels was formulated. It was thought that a serial of two reels each week might be used to sustain interest of the children while three reels were given over to educational films. Many of the educational films necessarily had to be free industrial, government, and travel films, but interspersed with them were rental subjects of high caliber. Next year, with each agency paying two dollars a week, all films will be rented. This will improve the standard of the program to the extent that only pictures, rented or free, known to be of a definite educational value will be used.

Fourteen agencies are eagerly awaiting the first showing of films in their cooperative plan. It means that a definite step has been taken to improve the quality of pictures shown in community centers. It means a new aid for the poorer centers who find themselves giving up worthwhile expensive programs to hold expenses to a minimum. It means the working together of community centers rather than the competition of those who can project the most popular films. It means the opportunity for agencies to develop in children the taste for something finer than the westerns, the murder mysteries, the love plays, or other thrillers.

Agencies Cooperating

Jewish Federation Sunday 2:30-4:00
East Toledo Neighborhood House.... Sunday 4:30-6:00
Luella Cummings Home Sunday 8:00-9:00

Wesley Methodist

Monday 6:00- 7:30

Friendly Center

Monday 7:45- 9:30

City Recreation Department

Monday 9:30-11:00

Rosewood Presbyterian

Tuesday 6:00- 7:30

Friendship House

Tuesday 7:45- 9:30

City Recreation Department

Tuesday 9:30-11:00

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Mr. McKinley urges other cities to try this method of establishing visual education in their community centers. "There may be some programs," he suggests, "that are not functioning which would come to life if sponsored as cooperative enterprises. The time is now at hand when agencies must plan together in order to take advantage of certain elements in the recreation field which will be lost if left to the initiative and financial resources of individual agencies."

"Sitzmarks" in Minneapolis

"SKI HEIL!" are the words with which in 1935 the Recreation Department ushered in a new co-recreational activity.

And it happened this way. A young ski enthusiast, who hailed from an eastern college, approached our Department with the idea of conducting classes in the Arlberg technique of skiing which had taken the East by storm. From a small band of twenty which formed the first class, the popularity of the sport has spread like wildfire. In the short span of five years hundreds of adults have learned to ski by this safe, controlled method.

The first year we sponsored only lessons in regular class organization. At the end of that season the members asked for the privilege of forming a club. Beginning the next year we gave the participants their choice of a club membership, which included lessons, for \$2.00, or class lessons for \$1.25 per season. Interest in the club grew so tremendously and the number taking the lessons alone was so comparatively small that we are now offering a straight club membership only.

Our Recreation Department is most fortunate in having two winter sports' centers, Theodore Wirth and Columbia Golf Courses, with beautiful indoor facilities as well as a topography which lends itself splendidly to all types of skiing. The locker rooms of these buildings make ideal waxing shops, and the club rooms, with their fireplaces, are excellent for social gatherings. In order to offer opportunities to those who work during the day, the Department put up floodlights at Theodore Wirth so that the classes might be conducted at night. The number of participants has grown so in size that it necessitated arranging for an additional lighted area. Besides these accommodations for evening groups, the club at Columbia meets on Saturday afternoons.

The initial cost of the ski equipment is a bit high, and for those people who cannot afford to purchase it, the centers rent out skis with harnesses and poles at a nominal cost. A small deposit is held during the rental period.

Our club members range in age from eighteen years up. The club activities consist of general club skiing

The Minneapolis Park Board, which has had long experience in promoting winter sports of all kinds, recommends highly the plan described in this article as a successful method of arousing interest in safe, controlled skiing.



By HELEN SLOCUM
Recreation Department
Board of Park Commissioners
Minneapolis, Minnesota

following each lesson period; informal slalom and downhill races; a chartered bus trip to a near-by town for an all day outing; a torch light masquerade on skis; novelty events on skis; test nights for improvement pins; participation in local tournaments; and our own club championships. The men and women do not compete against each other except in novelty events. We have several social evenings throughout the season and the final meeting is set aside for presentation of awards, followed by dancing, games and lunch.

One event which proved most exciting to the club members was the "Slippery Hollow Schuss." This was worked out on the peg tournament idea. After each lesson the members participated in a downhill and slalom run. The combined time for the two runs was figured, and places on the peg Schuss board awarded accordingly. Much enthusiasm was created over these runs; the top people strove to keep their places and the others did their best to climb up a peg or two. There were no prizes awarded, and the friendly competition created a band of good fellowship throughout the group.

Our improvement tests accomplished the purpose for which they were set up. Each club member had a chance by earnest effort to improve his skiing ability to such a degree that one of the improvement pins might be his. The following outline serves as a brief description of the tests by which the candidates earned improvement pins:

The Tests

First Test

- I. Must do the downhill and slalom races in designated times.

Because of the varying

conditions of the snow, no prescribed times can be set which a person must make in order to pass the test. In view of this fact, the following methods are used in these two races:

- a. A skier must place in the upper third of the number of entries in any club race held in the above events.
 - b. Wherever there is a fraction of one-third to two-thirds when figuring the upper third of the entries, as $3 \frac{1}{3}$ or $3 \frac{2}{3}$, the number passing the test would be four instead of three *providing* there is *less than a whole second difference* between the number and the fraction.
- II. Must participate (not necessarily place) in at least two out of the three club championship events.
- a. These championships will be held at Theodore Wirth and Columbia respectively.
 - b. Illness is the only acceptable excuse for not participating in the championships if working for a pin.
- III. Must be able to execute in good form:
- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| a. Kick-turns | d. Stemming |
| b. Herringbone | e. Double Stem Turns |
| c. Side Step | f. Single Stem Turns |
| | g. Cross-country Strides (3) |

Second Test

A skier must pass all of the following in order to be awarded the first pearl for his pin:

- I. Must have been awarded the first test pin:
- II. Must be able to execute in good form:

a. Closed Christiana	c. Skating on skis
b. Open Christiana	d. Telemark
- III. Must do the downhill, slalom races in designated times.
 - a. Must place first, second, or third in any of the races held in downhill or slalom providing there are nine entries.
 - b. With six entries, must place first or second.
 - c. With less than six entries must place first.

Third Test

A skier must pass all of the following in order to qualify for the second pearl for his pin:

- I. Must have been awarded the first test pin and second test pearl.
- II. Must be able to execute in good form:
 - a. Hop Christiana
 - b. Gaellande-

As an example of the instruction provided by the Minneapolis Park Board, a class of men is shown taking a lesson in the Snow Plow, one of the elementary techniques



sprung—for men—not required for women

- III. Must do the slalom and downhill in designated times.
- a. Must place first or second in any one of the downhill or slalom races. (The ratio of winners to entries is the same as in the second test.)
- IV. Must win (first place) at least one club championship. (Men's and women's times are figured separately.)

The Ski Clinic

We concentrate on downhill and slalom skiing almost to the exclusion of the cross-country. Our purpose is to teach this controlled method in order that the people may enjoy to the utmost our marvelous, natural outdoor facilities and know the thrill and excitement of skimming over the hills with the greatest of ease.

"Ski fever" is a term which quite adequately describes the high pitch of enthusiasm of the novice who learns to "ski on his feet," and the "fever" increases by leaps and bounds in the advanced skier who has accomplished the Christiana and high speed turns.

As the "fever" became an epidemic our local ski clubs conceived the idea of supplying a city-wide remedy in the form of a "Ski Clinic." The local clubs in the Twin City area have formed a Ski Racing Council which served primarily as a clearing house for racing dates. This Council now conducts all of the races for the clubs and acts as co-sponsor of the Ski Clinic.

The purpose of the Ski Clinic is to introduce the various types of skiing to the general public free of charge with the hope that many of these participants will become interested in taking up the sport.

The clinic is usually held on the three nights following Christmas. This gives those who have received ski equipment for Christmas an opportunity to try it out. The greatest factor, however, is that

we can count on having snow at this time. The scene of the Clinic is one of our Park Board golf courses which supplies

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What Does a Business Man Think of Public Recreation?

By T. E. SWIGART
Houston, Texas

A NATION OR A BUSINESS which remains young in spirit will never stagnate. Before civilization reached its present mechanized and specialized stage, a man's work often provided diversified enough contacts to give him a fairly well-rounded existence, but under present conditions we must depend more and more upon the wise use of the individual's leisure time to maintain that creative or pioneering desire which exists in everyone and which has made our country the nation that it is today.

Industry's effort during the last few years to cooperate with government in spreading employment by voluntarily maintaining the shorter week, as adopted under the old National Recovery Act of 1933, has brought new problems. The idea of dividing available employment among workers is sound, and history has shown a definite trend toward shorter working hours. However, it must be recognized that shorter hours mean more leisure, which leisure should be regarded as a cherished privilege—neither to be wasted nor to be used subversively. Thus the problem of educating people to utilize their leisure so that it will be a constructive factor in modern life and not a boomerang is one of major importance today.

In some businesses, as for example the petroleum industry, the work-week for many workmen is 36 hours, which is even less than the present 42-hour maximum established by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and much less than the 48-hour and even longer schedules which prevailed prior to 1933. The transition from the long work-week to the shorter one found many workmen unequipped to utilize their suddenly acquired leisure, as their previous opportunities and long working hours had not permitted them to develop constructive outside interests. Moreover, where substantial reduction in working hours took place, the shorter work-week often brought about some reduction in the workers' total monthly wages, which in turn restricted the

Extracts from an address by T. E. Swigart, Vice-President of the Shell Oil Company and a sponsor of the National Recreation Association, which was given at a banquet of the Southwest District Recreation Conference held at Houston, Texas, in April.

amount of money they could afford to spend on recreation.

The preservation of American ideals is a prime responsibility of American business, which comprises more than forty million gainfully employed workers. Consequently, appreciating the value to be gained by a constructive use of leisure, every person in business organizations should be vitally concerned in seeing that recreation in its real meaning is made available to workers and their families. Public recreation at present offers the best solution to this problem.

One has only to glance over the diversified activities of Houston's own excellent municipal Recreation Department, which promotes such diversified activities as sports, dramatics, dancing, music, arts and crafts, to realize that community recreation is truly affording everyone the opportunity to learn the art of living in its true sense.

From a business man's point of view, these activities have several inherent advantages. They afford opportunity for the development of leadership, a quality which is continually being sought by every employer in his employees. They develop the spirit of team work and the ability to get along with our fellow man. Aloofness, timidity, and other such traits are sure to be overcome through the cooperative spirit which always prevails where everyone is doing the same thing and having

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Some Music Organizations for Youth in

A Young People's Symphony Orchestra

By CHARLES W. DAVIS
Superintendent of Recreation
Berkeley, California

THE BERKELEY Recreation Department presented the Young People's Symphony Orchestra in a concert at the Greek Theater of the University of California on Sunday, May 12th, as a part of its National Music Week program. The concert was also part of the city's celebration of the seventy-fourth anniversary of its founding and was open to the public free of charge.

The Young People's Symphony Orchestra of Berkeley, California, has developed in three short seasons into one of the leading recreational and cultural youth movements of the community. Second only to the Portland Junior Symphony, which has been in existence sixteen years, is this already nationally famous youth organization of Berkeley. Ninety young artist players, who study and work under the outstanding direction of Conductor Jessica Marcelli, are learning to think, feel and play in perfect unison, while an attitude of cooperation and feeling of unity of expression shows in their instant response, their musical growth.

The Young People's Symphony is stimulating culturally and artistically as organized athletics train physically. Fortunate, indeed, is the young musician who lives in the community which offers such an opportunity without fee of any kind to any young musician under seventeen years who wishes to prepare himself and qualify by passing the admission tryout. Standard symphony scores are used so that each applicant must have attained a standard of sight reading and technical ability. The orchestra then offers ensemble training, a comradeship with others who are striving for the highest expression in fine music, its appreciation and interpretation.

When you have nearly a hundred young people of all ages from more than twenty different schools united in one purpose, working together eagerly to express every phrase as beautifully as possible, practicing at home to perfect their own parts, coming dependably to every weekly rehearsal, you have a hundred young people who are constructively occupied outside the zone of juvenile delinquency. If such an organization inspires several hundred other boys and girls to study in order that they may some day merit such an experience in a fine orchestra then we have a contribution to every youth movement. If such recreation brings with it a sense

Ninety young players in Berkeley learning to think, feel, and play



uth in Municipal Recreation Programs

of achievement, a development of appreciation and understanding all of the finer perceptions and artistic senses, that consciousness will have been awakened never to die. Talent has been fostered and developed through wholesome occupation so that leisure time will yield large values in progress for the community advancement of its young people.

In the three years since the Berkeley Young People's Symphony has been presenting concerts, seven young soloists have been given the opportunity of appearing with orchestral accompaniment. This is a unique opportunity which is not available in many communities.

A Community Chorus in a Small City

By **GEORGE SYME, JR.**
Superintendent of Recreation
Auburn, New York

MUSIC PROGRAMS in a small city present some unusual and interesting problems. We are often told that only large metropolitan areas can develop and support symphonies, choruses, and similar musical or-

ganizations. Those of us who live and work in small cities and have tried programs of this nature have found this idea to be false. Careful planning and hard work will give your city a splendid musical program. This year, we should see in America the finest musical programs in its history. Recreation directors who have done nothing to promote the musical side of their activities should make their first endeavor this coming season. A real thrill and sense of satisfaction awaits them in their venture.

In Auburn, New York, the coming of fall has ushered in the third season of our Community Chorus. The chorus is an associate program of the Recreation Commission. This year we are limiting our chorus to a membership of one hundred, primarily because the size of stages in Auburn restricts the number of people appearing in musical costume programs. However, this is a long way from our simple beginning. Let us go back briefly to the period when we first decided to launch this new organization. Possibly there are others who may benefit from our experiences.

First, we found a few people who were interested in this project—interested enough to devote their time to making it a success. This was a slow process, but our careful and thorough search brought us golden returns. No finer and more in-

players in Berkeley, California, are
nk, feel, and play in perfect unison



terested group was ever assembled than those present for our first meeting. The problem of creating interest in a program of this nature was first discussed by these young musical enthusiasts and the following plan of promotion was developed:

A director must be selected who would meet with the approval of the majority. It was also decided to experiment with the program for a period of two months. As it was then late in March, the first season would be shortened. More important, it gave the committee the opportunity to check their selection of a director and to determine the interest among the members. The committee also felt that two months would be better than an entire season with a director who might not "click." Then too, if the members were not enthusiastically behind this chorus program, considerable money would be saved by not venturing into a full season.

The next step saw our committee go into action. A competent director was secured. Incidentally, he was a resident of Syracuse which meant that he came to us with "no strikes" against him. Perhaps you will find, as we did, that the out-of-town director becomes an authority and adds prestige to the group.

In obtaining members, the committee decided to use the telephone system—a more personal touch from every standpoint. This method was successful both from the committee's point of view and from that of the individuals invited. The committee was able to be selective, and the invited persons felt selected. Don't we all thrive on personal recognition? If the new venture were successful, this small but basic organization would provide a splendid foundation for a much larger chorus.

Early in May the first rehearsal was held. The initial gathering was discouraging, but by the end of June about forty members had been obtained by this "personalized procedure." During the last week in June this group gave its first concert. No tickets were sold, but engraved invitations were sent to over eight hundred people. The success of this first concert was gratifying.

Rehearsals were called for the following September. The chorus was now almost twice its original size. The membership had been increased by three important means: (1) Sufficient space had been allowed on the spring concert programs for application blanks. These blanks were filled

in by interested persons and sent to the secretary; (2) Newspaper publicity proved successful now that the chorus was established. The "personalized procedure" was no longer necessary; (3) Members were urged to invite friends who would enjoy such a leisure-time activity.

During the winter of this season, a successful choral concert, featuring the Coleridge-Taylor cantata, "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," was given. In June, 1940, the chorus staged "Happy-Go-Lucky," an operetta written by William Cordt Wiederhold, director of the chorus.

We all appreciated the fact that a new program producing an amateur show with a comparatively small number of participants would draw only a limited audience. To overcome this the executive committee felt that it would be wise to have the performance sponsored by some old and established service organization in the city. The Auburn Rotary Club accepted the invitation. This idea had a two-fold purpose: (1) The backing of this influential group would add prestige to the performance and a large audience resulted. This gave the chorus added confidence and was of great help in establishing the chorus in the community; (2) The Rotary Club would be able to make a sum of money for its work with the underprivileged.

Arrangements were made for each group to sell tickets. Money received from the sale of tickets was retained by each organization. Proceeds from tickets sold at the door were divided. Incidental expenditures for the performance were shared equally.

While preparations for this performance were proceeding, a civic-minded citizen became interested in underwriting a performance for the underprivileged children of the city. This invitation was also extended to musically talented children of the public and parochial schools. It gave the chorus a little extra money toward expenses and provided an excellent opportunity for a practical dress rehearsal. Both concerts were well received and have definitely proved the value of the chorus to the community.

We anticipate that this third year's program will give the community a bigger and better musical organization than ever before, and we hope this simple story of our musical program will give recreation directors in other small cities the encouragement to go on—on with America in the biggest musical year in her history.

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Aurora Borealis Over Michigan

"SINCE YOU have been chosen our queen and symbolize to us our beautiful snow, we give you the name of Agonkwa. May you reign as long as the snow falls!" With this Chippewa greeting, Chief Megezence of the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community crowned Mary Margaret Penhaligon the 1940 Winter Carnival Queen of Marquette, Michigan.

More than 3,000 people crowded into beautiful, ice-sculptured Harlow Park to watch the "Queen of the Sparkling Snow" as she stood before a twenty-five foot snow tepee to receive her crown from the Chippewa chieftain. Her coronation and adoption into the tribe climaxed the seven-day snow and ice carnival sponsored by the Marquette Winter Sports Club and known officially as "Aurora Borealis over an Indian Village."

For the second year the sports club had chosen the great Northern Lights as the theme of the carnival. Nowhere in the United States do these natural searchlights play as beautifully as in this Upper Peninsula region of Michigan. On cold nights the shimmering sheets of light add an eerie and awe-inspiring atmosphere to this natural winter sports area. During the carnival, subdued electric beams, patterned after the Aurora Borealis, played over the wigwams and council fires of the mythical village which had been set up in the park.

The Indian theme was carried out in the snow sculptures which dotted the area. The thunderbird, firefly, and eagle became patterns for both snow figures and costumed carnival participants. Ice and snow artists carved statues of famous chieftains, wigwams, canoes, papooses, owls, deer, rabbits, "the end of the trail," and "prayers for rain."



The beautiful ribbon work on the robe of the "Queen of the Sparkling Snow" was done by Indians of the Chippewa tribe

And throughout the village the howl of war whoops and rhythmic throbbing of tom-toms ushered in the week of sports and festivities.

Against this tribal setting the sports carnival was planned to honor the American Indian. In addition to the usual events of a winter carnival — skiing, skating, tobogganing, hockey and snowshoeing—Indian games and sports were introduced. Lacrosse, snow snake, Kawasa, ice arrow, toggle, and chunky found their places on the programs of the neighborhood playgrounds and rinks where local carnivals and contests were held throughout the week.

This annual carnival is a community event and citizens from six to sixty cooperate to make it a success. An Indian art specialist and a local authority on myths and legends offered their services. Collections of Indian curios and exhibits of native arts and crafts were arranged and set up in community centers and libraries. Programs of dancing and music were presented by Indian residents.

A representative from the Indian Field Service gave demonstrations of Indian ice games, and a specialist from Washington gave an interview and radio talk on the handicrafts and arts of the Woodland Indian tribes. Students at the Northern

State Teachers College attended a special assembly program of Indian lore and culture given by Charles Eagle Plume, outstanding interpreter of tribal customs.

Activity clubs throughout the city based their February programs on the carnival theme. Many of them studied Indian handicrafts and then worked out authentic costumes for the coronation and pageant.

Winter sports enthusiasm in Marquette was

bolstered by a proclamation of the mayor for a Fun Police Day sponsored by the *Mining Journal*. On this occasion the entire town wore winter sports clothes and every citizen who was not dressed for sports by 1:00 P. M. was tried before a mock court.

Immediately after the crowning of the Snow Queen, on Friday evening, the spectators moved to the Palestra Ice Rink where an elaborate Indian ice ceremonial was staged. Music and pagentry laid the historical setting at the indoor rink. Surrounded by the chiefs, the Queen reviewed skating events from an elevated throne at the north end of the rink. A council fire burned in one corner and a circle of young braves beat intermittently on tom-toms. In a huge white tepee, the legendary home of Mongo and Wasaqua, the star skaters waited to perform in the single and double figure skating numbers of "Why the Pine Tree Weeps."

Indian dances were transcribed into skating numbers and set to authentic tribal music. Agencies of the state, county, and city cooperated in an effort to make the pageant an accurate portrayal

And this year plans are under way for the third annual winter carnival to be known as "Aurora Borealis over the U.S.A." Patriotism will be the theme of the week, and the flickering northern lights of Michigan's Upper Peninsula will once more light up snowbound parks and playgrounds, glittering ice rinks and gaily costumed sportsmen—this time to the music of "America."

of the Indian customs of Hiawathaland, the home of North Michigan's Indians. Against the triumphant beating of the tom-toms, buckskin costumed skaters performed a firefly waltz, Indian war dance, comic stunts, doll dance, hunting

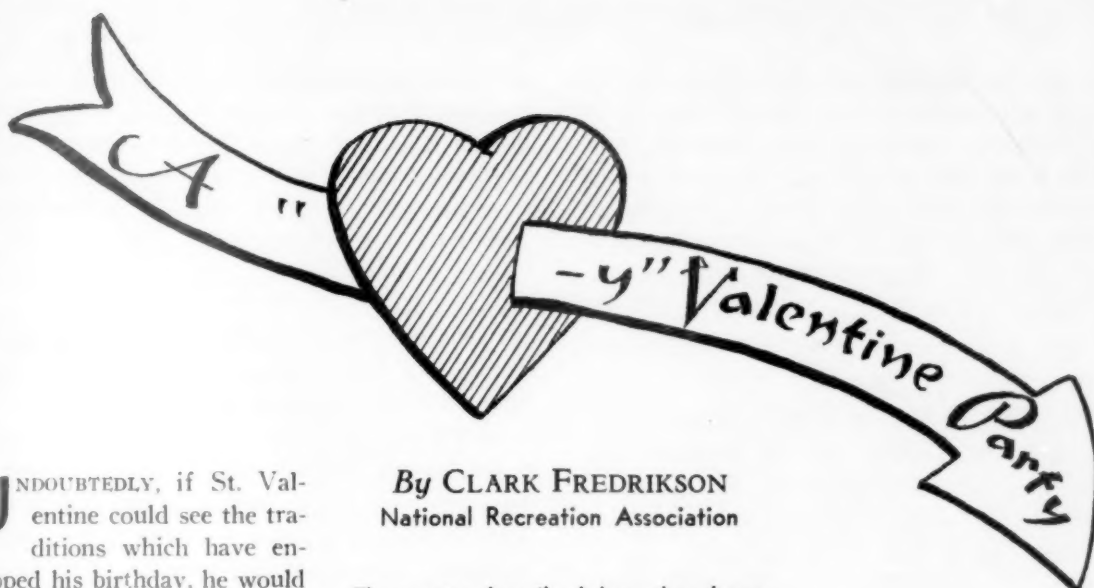
party, and an Indian marriage ceremony. Most of the dances and stories had been adapted from the legends of the Indians who live in this lake community, the Chippewas, Menominees, Potawatamis, and Ottawas.

This make-believe village peopled by white-feathered winter sports enthusiasts replaced the Eskimo ice city which had been the scene of the first Marquette carnival in 1939. Just one year before, Harlow Park had been a polar pleasanse of igloos, seals, and polar bears ruled over by King Winter and the Eskimo Queen. Where the council fires burned in the Palestra, there had been a wintry Alpine village of Tyrolean characters and Swiss skaters.

If you are interested in winter sports and have not seen the December 1940 issue of *RECREATION*, you will wish to know it is devoted to this subject.



Courtesy Winter Sports Club, Marquette, Michigan



By CLARK FREDRIKSON
National Recreation Association

UNDOUBTEDLY, if St. Valentine could see the traditions which have enveloped his birthday, he would throw up his hands in amazement and consternation. Saint Valentine, you see, was a simple, pious bishop who merely let his birthday be used in "improving" a pagan festival. And thus "Valentine's Day" began—but how it has changed! The good man would never recognize his birthday in its present guise.

As in the past, groups still assemble to enjoy this quaint holiday which never loses its charm. Hang up the red cardboard hearts and send out your invitations—for even so-called young moderns abandon sophistication in favor of the sentimental, old-fashioned Valentine party.

Invitations in the shape of red or white hearts or other holiday symbols, mounted or unmounted, are attractive, yet easily made. The invitation itself could be in red or white ink depending on color of paper used. Seals, bits of colored cord or ribbon, cut-out designs, paper lace doilies and pieces of metallic or colored paper can be used effectively if a more elaborate invitation is desired. One might, for instance, write the invitation on a long narrow strip of

The party described here has been prepared with the needs of a large group in mind, and with games and activities leading from one into the other. But that will not prevent you from using these suggestions at smaller community parties, club and home parties, and other holiday gatherings.

paper and wrap it around a candy kiss, then cover with silver paper wrapped and twisted in approved candy kiss style. To one end attach a small card with guest's name.

Perhaps the least expensive is one printed on a rectangular piece of heavy paper (the size of a regulation correspondence card) which is decorated with seals and cut-outs.

If individual invitations are not used, these suggestions are easily adapted to posters and bulletin board announcements.

Just as a novelty, why not require the guests to present "tickets of admission" at the door? The

ticket may be a valentine which is collected and placed in a mail bag or gaily decorated box at the entrance to the party room. Have on hand a few valentines for emergency use,

to make sure that no one is left out when valentines are distributed. Then, too, if guests are not interested in keeping their valentines, ask them to deposit them in the box again for distribution to local hospitals and children's institutions.

The lines suggested are appropriate no matter what the type of invitation used. Small red hearts, seals, or drawn, are substituted for the word "heart" wherever it occurs.

COUNTLESS ♥s, HONEYED ♥s
 FRIENDLY ♥s, COMPLIMENTARY ♥s
 LONELY ♥s, MATED ♥s, HUNGRY ♥s
 NO MATTER WHAT YOUR ♥ CONDITION
 COME ONE - COME ALL
 BE PREPARED TO HAVE A ♥-Y GOOD TIME!
 YOURS ♥-ILY

NAME _____	DATE _____
PLACE _____	TIME _____

Few are the families who do not have boxes stored in attic and cupboard corners containing old and treasured valentines. You might ask your guests to bring their collections. These will make an unusual and interesting display. Remember that these treasures should be properly displayed, carefully watched and protected. It might be well to inform guests that these precautions will be taken.

Decorations

Red and white! This is really a striking color combination which lends itself to attractive and effective decorative arrangements. Paper hearts, cupids, bows and arrows and other holiday motifs of all sizes can be used in innumerable ways in decorating the party hall. A novel decoration consists of picturesque heart entrances through which guests must pass to reach the party room. Make heart frames of heavy wire which fit in doorway openings. Wrap with red crepe paper or inexpensive cloth and suspend in the middle of opening doorways by wire. Spaces where the hearts and doorways do not meet are either filled with narrow twisted white paper festoons or cheese-cloth fastened to the wire frame with thread and the inner door frame with small tacks. Over each doorway tack this verse:

WARNING!

Watch your step
For the truest word 'ere spoken
Is that hearts are easily broken,
Watch your step!

Nail kegs, butter tubs, and other wooden containers painted in red and white and containing "heart trees" make effective side wall decorations. These are nothing more than bare tree branches to which paper hearts of different sizes are attached with varying lengths of colored string or ribbon. The trees are held in place by "planting" them in sand, soil, or coal—covered up, of course. Silhouettes cut from mat stock or heavy wrapping paper can effectively be repeated in wall decorations. Pictures of famous lovers would interest many.

Overhead decorations should be gay festoons and balloons or, perhaps, many sizes of paper hearts suspended on string or thread. Interesting effects may also be gained by the use of colored lights and light shades with appropriate holiday emblems added for effect. To add to the party atmosphere paper caps, bows, sashes, and boutonnieres might be handed out, or even made at the party. Because of the popularity of costume par-

ties in many communities you may want to encourage your guests to wear costumes or street clothes which are red and white or have touches of these colors. Red and white dresses, aprons, trousers, neckties, ribbons, and sashes usually have their nook in every wardrobe.

The Guests Arrive

The party begins the minute the first guest appears. The following games and stunts for early arrivals should help your party get off to a really good start!

Guests will enjoy trying to guess the number of candy hearts in a glass jar. Place the jar on a table, beside it a pencil and a sheet of paper where everyone can record the number of hearts he thinks are in the jar.

What is in my heart? Alas, that's a question few can answer yet everyone wants to know! Let Cupid psycho-analyze your guests. Small muslin bags or paper envelopes are partially filled with food, spices, and other ingredients from the cook's cupboard and pantry shelf. To each attach one paper heart, red for girls, and white for the men, bearing a fortune. Place all of the bags or envelopes in a large container, perhaps the shape of a large heart. Let guests draw their fortune from the container. They are to be replaced. You may want to use the following suggestions; however, prepare others.

Verses for girls:

A spinster you will surely be
So just console yourself with tea. (tea)
You'll wed a man of sterling worth
The salt, as we would say, of earth. (salt)
A peppery mate you'll surely find
A man who likes to "speak his mind." (pepper)
You'll wed a farmer, it is plain
And live amid the fields of grain. (puffed wheat)

Verses for men:

Your happiness will be complete
For you will wed a maiden sweet. (sugar)
You'll win a wife both good and wise
And in the world you'll surely rise. (baking powder)
Great joy will surely be your dower
You'll find a bride fair as a flower. (flour)
The boy who draws this lump of sweet
This very night his love will meet. (lump sugar)

Finding the way to your heart can be done as a revised version of pinning the tail on the donkey. Cut a large red heart from wrapping paper and on it paste a small gold paper keyhole. Give blind-folded players gold cardboard keys and have them find the keyhole. For some it may prove to be a

long search. Large paper bags which fit over the head make excellent blindfolds.

If silhouettes of famous lovers are used as wall decorations, give players paper and pencils and have them identify each. The pictures should be numbered.

The winners might receive inexpensive prizes—candy hearts, lollipops, polished red apples, boutonnieres of real or artificial flowers.

Grand March

For a large crowd where there is plenty of room a grand march provides a simple way of forming a circle and pairing partners. It can at the same time be much fun. Girls stand in a file on one side of the room and men on the other, all facing the same direction. Couples meet as the lines come together in the center of the room. The march and the games which follow will prove a lively part of the evening program. If the party is a costume affair, there is certainly no better time than to have the guests pass in review before the King and Queen of Hearts, so that their majesties may pass judgment and select the most attractive and appropriate costumes.

Circle Games

Heart Condition. Players in circle formation, girls standing on right side of partners. The leader, without previous study or practice, becomes a heart specialist and informs the party guests of his interest in knowing the condition of each person's heart. He gives each person a piece of typewriter paper. With both hands behind their backs, players tear out a heart. Warn them that the paper cannot be folded. Have each player wear his heart and award a special "health certificate" to the person whose heart is in the best condition. Present a bottle of tonic to the person with the most "battered heart." Have a waste basket convenient to receive "heart shavings."

Variation: Give each player a piece of paper and a pin. Allow group two or three minutes for pricking the outline of a heart on the paper. (No patterns or measuring permitted.) When pricking is completed, tear off surplus paper, leaving heart.

Matching Hearts. Prepare two identical sets of paper hearts, one of red and the other white. There should be as many hearts in each set as there are guests. Number each set consecutively. The players are in circle formation. Give each player a red heart. The leader who stands in the

center of the circle holds the set of white hearts. These are shuffled. At a given signal, players in circle pass their red paper hearts to the right, but at leader's signal, passing stops. The leader then calls out the number of the white heart on top of the set which he is holding. This heart is then pinned on the player holding the duplicate number. The game continues until all of the leader's hearts are distributed. Award small prize to player with greatest number. To make the game even more exciting, one number may be omitted from both sets and a black heart included in the red set. When signals are given for passing to stop, the player holding the black heart might be asked to make a forfeit. During the progress of the game no player should be permitted to hold more than one red heart when leader's numbers are called.

Mending Hearts. Various sized hearts should be cut from different colored construction paper or cardboard. Cut them in half, using a distinctive and different jagged line on each, putting the left halves in a box (for the girls) and the other halves in another box (for the men). Couples are in a large double circle formation facing clockwise with men in inner circle. Each girl and man selects half hearts from the respective boxes which are passed around the circles. Players march while music is being played. When the music suddenly stops or at some other given signal, players stop walking. The men remain standing while the girls move up one to a new partner. When a man finds he is marching with the girl who has the other half of his heart, they retire from the circle. The marching and change of partners continues until all have matched hearts.

Relays

To My Valentine! Teams of even numbers line up side by side behind a starting line. The equipment for each team consists of blackboard space and colored chalk. If blackboards and chalk are not available, large sheets of white paper on the wall and crayons can be substituted. At a given signal, the first player on each team runs to the blackboard twenty-five feet away. There he picks up a piece of chalk, draws a large heart, and returns to the starting point. The second man returns to the blackboard and adds a lacy edging to the valentine. Players repeat the performance, each adding his artistic contribution. Arrows, small hearts, flowers, cupids, and good luck charms are but a few symbols that can be added to the

valentines. The last player may be asked to add a short verse. Lollipops in the shape of hearts could be awarded to the team which finishes first. The group whose drawing is most attractive also warrants special recognition. You may want to give each team a minute or two to plan its valentine before the relay begins, or, if you prefer, assign "parts" to the members of each team.

Heart Strings. Partners on each team line up in files behind a starting line. Give the first couple of each team a white cardboard dart on which several yards of red cord have been fastened and wound. To the loose end of the cord attach a red cardboard heart. At the signal to start, the girl takes the heart and walks away from her partner who remains standing, unwinding the string as she goes. When the girl has walked as far as the cord will permit, the man starts after her, winding the cord on the dart again. When fully wound, the dart is handed to the next couple in line and the performance is repeated. This relay will certainly test your guests' dexterity.

Heart Relay. Give the first players of each team an inflated red balloon. At a signal, each contestant with one hand bats his "heart" around a designated goal and back and gives his balloon to the next player on the team. The performance is repeated. If the balloon touches the floor during the race, the contestant must return to the starting point and begin all over again. This game can also be used as a partner relay with players linking inside arms. Allow them only the use of outside hands in batting balloons. Everyone will be surprised to see where a batted balloon will go!

Paper and Pencil Games

For these games provide players or groups of players with red pencils and plain sheets of white paper, heart-shaped if you like.

Telegram Proposals and Refusals. Using the word V-A-L-E-N-T-I-N-E groups of not more than five players write a telegram which is a proposal of marriage. Each word of the telegram should begin with a letter in the word Valentine. For example, the first word should begin with V the second with A, and so on. When the telegrams have been completed, let representatives from each group in turn read their messages. To add to the merriment, let the same groups exchange messages and draft refusals, using the same word. For this stunt secure a supply of telegram blanks from your local telegraph office or station agent.

Dear Valentine. Turn out the lights and ask each player to draw a heart on a piece of paper. They will perhaps expect you to turn on the lights to view their work of art, but not yet! After each has drawn a heart and you are sure that pencils no longer touch drawing paper, ask each guest to draw an arrow piercing the center of the heart, a Cupid holding the heart, a good luck symbol, and as a final touch, add a short sentimental verse. Turn on the lights, exhibit the masterpiece and prepare for a good laugh. In all, probably the arrow will very likely hit any mark other than the intended one.

Word Formation. Provide small groups with sheets of paper listing the suggestions noted below. Allow space for the answers which are words formed from letters found in the word "Valentines."

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Time before Easter | 11. False statement |
| 2. Roofing material | 12. River in Egypt |
| 3. A number | 13. A building spot |
| 4. Made by birds | 14. To make fast |
| 5. Public stopping-place | 15. Worn with a hat |
| 6. Used in fishing | 16. Part of a fork |
| 7. Son of Jacob | 17. Used on cuts and bruises |
| 8. Opposite of good | 18. Stories |
| 9. Small body of land | 19. Before ten |
| 10. A plant | |

The answers: 1. Lent. 2. Tile. 3. Ten. 4. Nest. 5. Inn. 6. Line. 7. Levi. 8. Evil. 9. Isle. 10. Vine. 11. Lie. 12. Nile. 13. Site. 14. Tie. 15. Veil. 16. Tines. 17. Salve. 18. Tales. 19. Nine.

Variation: Let each player or small group see how many three-letter words they can make out of the word "valentine" in a given period of time.

Valentine Poetry. Let groups in a limited period of time write Valentine Day verse. These are later read to the entire group.

Mating Secret. If a girl wants to marry a Scotsman she wears plaid to catch his eye. What would she wear to catch each of the following?

Artist	Canvas
Barber	Mohair
Baseball player	Batiste
Confectioner	Taffeta
Financier	Cashmere
Fisherman	Net
Banker	Checks
Gardener	Lawn
Milkman	Jersey
Musician	Organdie
Undertaker	Crepe
Prisoner	Stripes
Hunter	Duck
Editor	Prints

Jumbled Love. Distribute to guests paper hearts on which are typed or written the following groups of jumbled letters. See who can arrange each group so that it will spell a word in a lover's vocabulary.

1. Oelv	Love
2. Pucid	Cupid
3. Tchma	Match
4. Dgeidnw	Wedding
5. Hioprstuc	Courtship
6. Nmeocra	Romance
7. Rovles	Lovers
8. Aeshtr	Hearts
9. Eleovrtu	True love
10. Hteeewarts	Sweetheart
11. Tahresacch	Heartaches
12. Lapsopro	Proposal

Stunts

"Chain Gang Cupies." Here is an intriguing event which involves much more than just collecting hearts, though, to be sure, guests do look for small numbered paper hearts which are hidden throughout the party hall. Divide the guests, however, into groups of five and provide each with a piece of string six feet long. After each group has tied itself together in chain gang fashion they are given a theme song such as "Let Me Call You Sweetheart," "I Love You Truly," "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean," or some other song appropriate to festive occasions. The hunt begins! No group is allowed to pick up a heart until it has sung in unison its theme song. As soon as it has done this, it may pick up the heart, but not before. This must be repeated at every heart discovered. At the end of the game each group finds the total score of the numbers noted on the hearts collected. Surprise! Pay special recognition to the group having the lowest score. Have the quintette with the highest score sing for the assembled audience.

Yes and No. Each guest is given a pin and a small red or white paper heart which is to be worn in plain view. During the remainder of the evening no one must answer a question in the direct affirmative or negative using yes or no, o.k., sure, all right, or other such words. If players do, they must forfeit their hearts to the person who asked the question. If players lose their hearts they still can win others. There is no limit to the number which one might capture. The game may continue throughout the remainder of the evening. Award a small prize at the end of the evening to the one wearing the largest number. Nodding or shaking of head permitted.

Music

No special day affords a more fitting time for the singing of old-time sentimental songs. These songs are so well known that everyone will want to join in the singing. An interesting music memory contest could be easily worked out around them. Groups may be called upon to sing and dramatize these popular melodies. Songs accompanied by tableaux with players wearing old-fashioned costumes are always effective. Some popular songs are:

Sweet Rosie O'Grady
Seeing Nellie Home
My Wild Irish Rose
Peggy O'Neil
Annie Laurie
Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party
Love's Old Sweet Song
Juanita
When Irish Eyes Are Smiling
Roamin' in the Gloamin'
Let Me Call You Sweetheart
Comin' Thru the Rye

Dancing

In the sixteenth century the proper ceremony for St. Valentine's Day was still the drawing of maiden's names. In the villages throughout England and Scotland an equal number of bachelors and maids assembled. Each girl drew a man's name and each youth a maiden's, this giving everyone two "Valentines" for the ball which followed. Because of this old custom of drawing one's partners we now ask, "Will you be my valentine?"

If there is to be dancing at your party, you will certainly want to have a number of dances during the evening when partners are allotted by chance. It will also be fun to go back into the past and resurrect a few stately old dance steps including that old favorite the Virginia Reel. They will fit in very nicely between the modern dance steps of the day. The following suggestions are means of matching partners and introducing a bit of formality into your dance program.

Broken Hearts. Give each girl a heart which she tears jaggedly in two. She keeps one half and places the other half in a container. Those in the container are drawn by the men. Each man finds for his dance partner the girl holding the other half of his heart.

Famous Lovers. One way to match partners is to give each girl a card on which is written the name of a famous woman. Give to each man a

card with the name of a gentleman associated with one of these women. Each hero then finds his heroine. Jack and Jill, Adam and Eve, Romeo and Juliet, Dante and Beatrice, Pyramus and Thesbe, Anthony and Cleopatra, and others.

Favor Dance. Caps are very satisfactory favors and add much to the fun because they can be made in matching colors and shapes so that they can be used to match partners for a dance. The hats may be numbered in duplicate and matched by numbers instead of by color and style.

Heart Elimination. Provide each person with a numbered heart. There should be duplicates of each number, the number of each depending upon the size of the party. At intervals the music stops and the leader calls out a number. The dancer holding that number leaves the floor. Dancers left without partners couple up or dance alone until another number has been called and a partner located.

Balloon Dance. Tie inflated balloons on the right wrist of every girl or on her right ankle. Each couple attempts to preserve its "heart" yet break those of others. Couples leave the dance floor when balloons are broken. If balloons are tied to ankles, provide plenty of string so that feet are not trampled during the dance.

Matching Verse. Cut red paper hearts in two jagged sections and write one line of a matching couplet on each. One set of "broken hearts" are distributed to the girls, the other to the gentlemen. Partners are matched by fitting the hearts together and completing the two-line rhymes. A few suggestions are:

This Valentine's a gold key—It opens up my heart to thee
Your love it sets my heart aflutter—And yet I can do
naught but stutter
To tell my love I long to try—But when I start my
throat goes dry
I'll promise never more to whine—If you will be my
Valentine
I seem to have an awful hunch—I'd choose you out of
all the bunch
This Valentine I give to thee—For you are Queen of
Hearts to me

Rose and Lemon. A rose, artificial or real, is passed about from one girl to another. Likewise a lemon is passed between men. Dancers must take them when offered, and no couple should be holding both articles at the same time. At a given signal the girl and man holding the rose and lemon are asked to come forward. The man on bended knee is instructed to present his lady friend with a

box of candy. But wait, after the presentation, he is instructed that the bill for the candy still remains to be paid. What a surprise that will be.

Couple Off. Prepare two sets of paper hearts, one being red in color and the other white. On one heart from each set write the verse which follows and a stunt which the player will do in pantomime to find his next dance partner, such as pretending to drive an automobile.

To find your true love cross your heart
He (she) will be doing the same.

The hearts are distributed by mail carriers from bags slung over their shoulders—red for the ladies, white for the gentlemen. At a given signal everyone begins to pantomime the stunt suggested on their heart, at the same time moving about the party hall searching for their partner. Other suggested stunts: chopping wood, shoot an arrow, swim, fly, shadow box, lead an orchestra, paddle a canoe, ice skate, or walk a tight rope.

Refreshments

After an evening of fun and frolic you may be sure that everyone will respond to a summons for refreshments and no other holiday seems to offer as many ideas for party "eats" that are different. Your table and refreshments can be just as gay and elaborate as you wish them to be. Sandwiches cut in heart shapes and spread with strawberry jam and cream cheese; cakes and cookies cut in the shape of hearts, arrows or cupids and iced and trimmed in red and white frostings and candies; red cinnamon baked apples; salads with lots of red cherries; fruit ices; ice creams; gelatins in heart molds—these are just a few suggestions. Fruit punches and hot chocolate are always popular beverages. Candy hearts with fortunes also have a place on the refreshment table.

An appropriately decorated refreshment table might be set up at one end of the social hall or in another room. White and red checkered table cloths or decorated paper napkins and plates will help carry out the holiday theme. Red and white flowers and candles or shiny red apples arranged in copper or wooden bowls make effective centerpieces.

Then after refreshments it is time for the merry-makers to depart, but they will go reluctantly! And although the good Saint Valentine might be embarrassed at this use of his birthday, he, too, would probably have enjoyed the evening's frolic, could he have been present!

Pioneering in Municipal Recreation

NOT MANY years ago traders, hunters, gold seekers,

homesteaders and adventurers led the trek of pioneers to the land of the shining mountains. Heralded for its natural majestic beauty by explorers, both previous to and after the Lewis and

Clark expedition, Montana with her large expanse of mountain area and her flowing plains is a state sparsely settled in comparison with other states.

The traders have disappeared along with the commercial hunters. Mining has given Montana the name of the Treasure State with copper coming from Butte, the richest hill in the world, gold, silver and many other minerals contributing to the yearly income. Homesteaders and adventurers settled and developed the cattle, sheep and agricultural industries of the state. Mining led to the establishment of the smelting, refining and processing industries which form an integral part of the life of the people, while oil and natural gas have been developed within recent years.

Large cities, in the real sense of the word, have not developed in the state, Butte being the largest with a population of nearly 40,000. Great Falls, Billings, Missoula, Helena and others follow in order, while a large number of small communities exist, some formerly cow towns, others, reminders of the free land movement of the pre-World War era.

Situated on the banks of the Missouri river, just above a series of cascades and rapids known as the great falls of the Missouri, is the city of Great Falls. In the heart of the territory once held by the Blackfeet nation, Great Falls is flanked on the west and the south by mountain ranges, while on the north and east extend great plains which are occasionally broken by smaller mountain ranges.

Four large hydro-electric plants harness the great falls of the Missouri within twenty miles, providing the bulk of the power needs for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's plants in Great Falls, Helena and Butte. As a distribution center, Great Falls serves a radius of one hundred miles and a population close to 125,000. The community celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1939,

Great Falls is justly proud of the fact it was the first city in Montana to establish year-round municipal recreation

By FRANK C. KAMMERLOHR
Superintendent of Recreation
Great Falls, Montana

and has developed into a modern city with a population of 30,000.

Recreational pioneering for Montana was started in Great Falls and resulted in the establishment of the first municipal recreation department in the state, although several other communities, through public, private, and federal funds, have seasonal activities or fundamental year-round programs. The development in Great Falls can be traced over a twelve year period during which nearly all of the organizations in the community entered into the promotion.

Previous to the innovation of organized recreation activities, one playground, without leadership, was in operation with the usual equipment of swings, slides and teeter-totters. In 1938, the American Legion initiated the junior baseball program as part of the national organization, and this has continued with the yearly success varying with the method of handling the activity. During the same year the Protective and Benevolent Order of Elks recognized the need for more play areas and facilities. They established several areas and equipped them, but the lack of leadership caused these sites to be damaged and little used.

These two endeavors, however, did much to awaken the community to the needs and the advantages of play areas and leadership, and for several years much time was spent by various organizations in discussing recreation. During this time field representatives of the National Recreation Association assigned to county extension work in Montana met with these groups and brought a broader knowledge of recreation to the individuals interested.

For a number of years the Great Falls high school had had little success in interscholastic athletic competition. This was disappointing to community pride inasmuch as the city was the second largest in the state and had the largest public high school. In an endeavor to build up the athletic program, the Advertising Club organized a grade school football program with the assistance of volunteer leadership. This program carried through for several years and demonstrated to a



Mixed volleyball for high school boys and girls proved an interesting activity

large number of the younger men in the community the great value of and need for supervised activity.

Summer Playgrounds Established

During the winter of 1932, the Parents and Teachers Association made an intensive survey of the problem of a summer playground program, and for the first year a program was conducted. The Junior League provided the necessary funds while the Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls furnished volunteer leadership on the play areas. The Y.M.C.A. developed some summer activities, while the athletic phase was cared for by a high school instructor employed by the Junior League for the summer months. The volunteers worked for two week periods at several locations throughout the community.

This first summer program met with the approval of the children as well as the adults. As a result of this program, a steering group known as the Cascade County Child Welfare Association, was organized during the following winter, and a program was planned. The second summer program was financed by the Junior League, and volunteer leadership was used with the exception of several school people employed as leaders.

In 1934, the newly organized Junior Chamber of Commerce joined in the financial support of the program and started a two year project of erecting

play apparatus on all school grounds. The Junior League

again contributed to the employment of leaders and the various organizations provided volunteer leadership. Toward the close of the summer, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration provided additional leadership and the first federal assistance to the development.

The erection of playground equipment on school areas was completed during the following year, as the city of Great Falls and the School District contributed funds to the Junior Chamber of Commerce project. The Junior League financed the supervised summer program as the amount of volunteer leadership decreased and the assistance from the FERA increased. The program was becoming too large to handle on a volunteer basis so several individuals were employed to supervise and plan the activities.

The Athletic Program

With the exception of the American Legion junior baseball program and the grade school football program, which by this time had been taken over by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, who were having an increasingly difficult problem to supply experienced volunteer leadership for football, the athletic activities of the community were operated by self-organized groups or other organizations and had no connection with the recre-

ation movement. The Y.M.C.A. conducted basketball, volleyball and softball programs for its members. The only place available for basketball and volleyball games was the Y gym which was limited in the number of groups that could be handled. The baseball activities were handled by the leagues organized by those interested in the sport, and all administration and maintenance was carried on by them. Tennis activities had not been expanded due to lack of facilities.

The Recreation Association Comes into Being

At the close of the summer program of 1935, the individuals promoting a recreation program realized that the situation resulting from many organizations and activities needed more specific planning and direction. During the winter and spring of 1936, the Great Falls Recreation Association was organized at a meeting of representatives of the various groups who had participated in the experimental and promotional activities of the preceding years. At this time the Division of Recreation and Education of the WPA presented definite possibilities for project sponsorship.

The newly-organized association solicited funds from organizations and individuals with which to conduct the coming summer

program, using WPA and NYA leadership, and also to develop three play fields which were to become the nucleus of an out-of-door athletic program. Realizing the need of trained leadership and administration, the Association successfully petitioned the school district to establish the position of director of recreation in the school personnel in order that a full-time executive could be obtained. With the incorporating of the Association, a definite budget became necessary, and the Great Falls Welfare Association, in charge of the annual Community Chest drive, accepted the application of the recreation group and set up a \$2,200 budget for the first year's work.

The summer program of 1936 was initiated with the dedication of the first playfield called the JayCee field. This was followed by the completion of the Elks and Junior League fields. These areas were provided by the Great Falls Townsite Company, and the Association, through WPA assistance, erected needed facilities and graded the fields. Although not pretentious or permanent, these three fields have filled the need for softball and baseball diamonds, football and touch ball fields, and for a winter skating program.

At this same time, a municipal out-door swimming pool, four tennis courts and

Each week the Peter Pan Troubadour visited all of the eleven playgrounds to provide music for folk dancing and singing games



a girls' playhouse were developed by the Park Department under a WPA project. The tennis courts were turned over to the recreation group to supervise, while the Camp Fire Girls and Girl Scouts took charge of the girls' play area, and the Park Department operated the swimming pool. In the space of one year, more outdoor recreation facilities had been provided than had previously existed in the community.

The program on the summer play areas spread as the Junior League's contribution was used to employ local college girls as leaders under a WPA non-relief supervisor. The type of activities was broadened as handcraft and organized athletics were incorporated into the basic playground activities. The demonstration during this summer was conclusive, as finances were provided by a number of organizations and the community as a whole was convinced of the value of the summer playground program.

The Program Broadens

The position of director of recreation set up by the school district was filled in September 1936, and the budget made available by the Community Chest went into effect during November as the first demonstration of fall, winter and spring activities was started. The Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Junior League continued their financial support as a year-round athletic program was put into effect among the school boys and girls on a combination intramural and interscholastic basis. Evening community center activities were introduced in several neighborhoods using school facilities which had been opened for the first time to evening activities.

Arts and crafts were introduced for women with classes held in school buildings, while a series of special activities for boys and girls added to the after-school playgrounds and school athletics conducted under leadership. Some music activity was developed, and harmonica bands were organized at several schools. WPA and NYA leadership was trained and developed through courses provided locally and through the state WPA program. Ten play areas were established during the summer of 1937, including five tot lots for youngsters eight years and under which were conducted under the leadership of college girls employed by the Junior League and supervised by the Recreation Association. Five all-age playgrounds were established in the all-city program which covered the community in a planned system.

Correlation of athletic activities resulted in organized leagues in football, touchball, basketball, volleyball, bowling, baseball and softball. Adult athletics were put on a sound basis, with leagues for boys and girls developed for the first time in several of the sports.

The first year-round program resulted in an increased attendance as the community more and more accepted the philosophy and ideals of a municipal recreation program. Although the program under the Great Falls Recreation Association was carried on partly by private funds and partly by public funds, definite plans were made looking toward a complete municipal department. The organization of the Recreation Association was based on membership without dues, with anyone interested in the recreation movement being eligible for that membership. Officers were elected annually, and a council of six directors worked with the officers. The directors were appointed for two year terms with three terms expiring each year. An additional member of the council came from the School Board. This representation was important since the School District provided not only facilities used in the program but also the director of recreation.

The program continued to grow and expand during the next two years as the budget provided by the Community Chest was increased to \$4,000, and assistance given by the WPA was enlarged and made more effective. Activities were increased to meet the needs of the community, hockey and neighborhood skating areas being the major expansion in physical activities during 1938. The summer playground program remained the same during this year with the exception of the change of location of two play areas to improve their drawing power. A lighted softball field added to the interest in the sport.

Recreation Becomes a City Function

Promotion was started to change an existing statute in the laws of Montana which provided a mill levy with which to conduct band concerts for any city or town. None of the cities over the state using this levy consumed the whole mill, and it was felt that this could be adjusted for use in recreation and band concerts without meeting the opposition of an increased mill levy. With the cooperation from other communities in the state which were gradually seeing the value of community programs, this change was made in the

(Continued on page 632)

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Captain Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

BALSA WOOD comes from a rapidly growing Ecuador tree which may attain eighteen inches in diameter within five years. Its lightness and softness is due to large, thin-walled cells. It is estimated that nearly four million board feet is used annually in this country for model airplanes. When is recreation an industry? How much of this is physical science and how much is natural science?

Bear-Visitor Relationships. During the entire season of 1940 in Yosemite National Park only two persons were victims of "bear incidents." Bear hooliganism ranges from cuffing photographers to opening automobiles with can-opener claws. A sign that reads "No bacon in this car" does no good if it is a lie. Imprudent visitors sometimes cause Bruin the death penalty. Gradually the public is learning that they should not feed bears.

Biography. Jack Stuart Knapp, when in college, chose to major in zoology. While working in the zoo he succeeded in managing a cantankerous old ape, a feat no one else had accomplished. When two months had passed the zoology professor called Jack to one side and informed him that he should be an animal trainer and not a zoologist. As many readers know, Jack went to training actors. Your columnist had Jack as a student at one of the first Recreation Schools, but it took all these years to extract this story. If any reader can find a similar nature-gram about a recreation worker let's have it put on record!

Birds. The Cleveland Bird Club, Henry Mayer, president, has a membership of over 600. In the fall they had a memorial hike in honor of Dr. Henry Turner Bailey, late dean of the Cleveland School of Art. The hike was followed by a dinner, lecture, and square dance. One hundred and seventy-five attended the banquet. No "wizzled," corner-sitting, one-tracked minds—those!

Birds. Great Auk, last seen in 1844. Labrador Duck, last seen in 1872. Health Hen, last seen on Martha's Vineyard Island, March 11, 1932. Passenger Pigeon, last

"Nature-Grams," says Dr. Vinal, "are instruments through which you may give life to your recreation program. Walt Whitman, with his poet's insight, said the same thing about music: 'All music is what awakes from you when you are reminded by the instruments.'"

one died in Cincinnati in 1914. A few Whooping Cranes, Eskimo Curlews, and Ivory-billed Woodpeckers remain. When will there be enough people who care enough?

Blueberries. Growing blueberries as a sideline hobby has interesting possibilities. Massachusetts State College has an experimental blueberry farm on Cape Cod. The fifteen varieties of blueberries will be as common a vocabulary among future blueberry fans as varieties of "glads" or pigeons are among fanciers today.

Chemistry. The National Resources Planning Board has listed 186 specialized fields in chemistry. Chemistry for recreation was not mentioned. If we had a list of chemists who dabble in it for fun, we believe that it would surprise even the chemists. Also, the dabbler might have a place in the program of defense.

Conservation. Conserving Farm Lands, Tom Dale. Soil Conservation Service, 104 pp. 30 cents. Organized teaching material which might help one planning to convert non-agricultural land into a specific recreation area.

Conservation. Teaching in Elementary Schools, Effie G. Bathurst. Bulletin 1938, No. 14, U. S. Office of Education, 125 pp. 20 cents. 1940.

Conservation. The Teacher Looks at Conservation, O. E. Fink. State Department of Education, Columbus, Ohio, 64 pp. The guiding principles for leaders are called "Beacon Lights." The pamphlet, just out, emphasizes the necessity for freedom to study out of doors, makes suggestions flexible enough to be adjusted to other states than Ohio, and has refreshing suggestions of activities to develop under the title "Flashlight Steps."

Conservation Conference. The Connecticut Forest and Park Association, a voluntary association of people interested in making Connecticut a better place in which to live by properly developing its forests and other outdoor resources, announces its second annual Conservation Conference at Bond Hotel, Hartford, Feb-

ruary 5 and 6. The first day conservation will be emphasized and the second day forestry, roadsides, and nature recreation.

Conservation Laboratory. In Ohio, the State Department of Education, the Division of Conservation and Natural Resources, and Ohio State University are giving leaders practical experience in conservation. The camp is twenty miles east of Chillicothe.

Conservation: Nature Recreation for Adults. The Worcester, Massachusetts, Natural History Society is starting a new-old venture in the announcement of forty-two non-academic courses. There are no fees and no texts. All one has to do is register. The program is dedicated "to the end that knowledge concerning our nation's natural resources will contribute to making the appreciation of America a living force in the lives of her citizens."

Cranberries is the theme of the November, 1940, Program Hints published by the Massachusetts State College Extension Service. Stories, growing, films, pantomime, poems, games, and cranberry menus are included. Lawrence V. Loy, extension specialist in community recreation, is editor. His hints are as full of vitamins as his cranberries.

Day Camp, Cincinnati. In 1939 a total of 2,534 children (more than twice the 1938 number) were transported to a wooded nature preserve for a day in camp. Nature games, Indian crafts, outdoor cooking, and nature adventures were activities offered. The Recreation Commission has added a council ring and overnight camping as added experiences. Robert J. Strauss, supervisor of golf, has fostered nature activities from the beginning in 1937.

Easter Lilies. Japan has been furnishing the U. S. with about \$3,000,000 worth of Easter lily bulbs annually. The all-American Easter lily will probably be in vogue this year. The U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, Beltsville, Maryland, is playing an important part in this new industry. Recreation-minded Americans may take an idea too.

Exploration. When Donald Macmillan was eleven he read about Elisha Kane searching the Arctic in 1853 for the 129 men lost on the Sir John Frankling Expedition. Kane wrote O. K. with a lead bullet on a cap lining and hid it under a cairn. Sixty-one years later Macmillan found the cap that had inspired his career. There is a suggestion in this story.

Field Trips. The board of education need not confine education to a building. Outdoor courses in athletics and gardening are precedents. The safe-keeping of children is a responsibility. Field trips should be supervised. Most difficulties on field trips may be classed as "imaginary."

Gardens. Every Valleyview Home, first USHA project of Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority, has a garden. Seventeen per cent of the 32.4-acre site is covered by buildings, with almost four acres devoted to private yards and gardens. Supplementary areas are available.

Gardens. The Nature Garden Guide is published by the School Garden Association, 121 East 51st Street, New York City. The September issue told how to grow amaryllis bulbs indoors, and the October number the "do's and don'ts" of growing paper-white narcissus. Conservation is a major topic for the next months.

Guidance of Youth. Fetching up Fred, by Walter MacPeck. Peak Press, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Paper 40 cents, cloth 60 cents. Thirty enlightening letters between Fred's parents and a fictitious Youth Leadership Service.

"You ask how he ain't got no sense . . . Just to-day for instance, it's sunshine and warm, almost like summer, but that ain't no reason why our Frederick should set down on the damp ground."

"In reference to the incident you speak of . . . you will find such cases . . . discussed in the chapter headed 'Learning through error and success.'"

Health. The Cornell Rural School Leaflets are prepared by Dr. E. L. Palmer. The November number, devoted to development of healthy minds, discusses the role of beauty and perfection in the making of finer citizens. Excellent illustrations. The January number will deal with healthy bodies and the March number with the problems of a healthy environment. The Leaflet staff also announces nature broadcasts, 10:30 to 10:45 Thursday mornings, Station WHCU. The Leaflet has long been a classical source for nature leaders.

Hikes. The Union County Park Commission conducts a nature walk one Sunday each month led by a qualified lay leader who has specialized in some phase of nature study. Paul S. Cleland, Box 231, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Hydroponics. Growing plants by water-culture meets the needs of barren Wake Island's thirty people plus the Trans-Pacific Clipper crew and passengers. This milestone suggests an effective experiment for shut-ins and for those who cannot

travel afar. Complete outfits and chemicals for hydroponics experiments are listed in the new catalog of the General Biological Supply House, 761 East 69th Place, Chicago.

Laurel. Winsted, Connecticut, celebrates laurel week. Signs direct autoists to the best laurel within a ten mile drive. Winchester, Connecticut, crowns a laurel queen.

Leadership. Nature leaders should use a simple language. Instead of "schizophrenic societal ideology," say, "a lot of ideas held by a bunch of nit-wits."

Literary Gem. "A nobler want of man is served by beauty, namely, the love of beauty. . . . To the body and mind which have been cramped by noxious work or company, nature is medicinal and restores their tone. The tradesman, the attorney comes out of the din and craft of the street and sees the sky and the woods, and is a man again. . . . The health of the eye seems to demand a horizon. . . . We are taught by great actions that the universe is the property of every individual in it."—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Model Airplane Contests. D. Appleton-Century. \$1.25. Complete information. The Wright Brothers made their pioneer flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, December 17, 1903. Stage a celebration.

Museum, Boston Children's. This museum celebrated its twenty-five years with a special program on November 19. Professor Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard University conducted a half-hour of "Information Please" on "Why a Children's Museum?" The second of its kind in the United States (Brooklyn being first), the museum is supported by private endeavor. Mildred E. Manter has been director since 1927.

Museum Project, Glencoe, Illinois. One fourth grade group cooperated with the D.A.R. and Historical Society in designing and making the furnishings for the first log cabin ever erected in Glencoe. This cabin was moved to the park grounds of the school and dedicated at a celebration in which the community participated. The best in education is recreation. Also, recreation at its best is education.

National Parks. In 1933 there were 3,500,000 visitors to 66 National Parks and Monuments and in 1940 over 16,000,000 to 162 such areas. This 400 per cent increase indicated a phenomenal growth in appreciation and understanding of na-

tional park values. Local recreation organizers must anticipate the increased use of park areas for inspirational benefit.

National Park Service Naturalist Programs. Out of 167 questionnaires it was found that 77 programs were conducted for the general public in 1940 in parks. Botanical gardens, game sanctuaries, Butler Hospital (Providence) and Northfield Inn (Massachusetts) also have nature programs. There are some 700 naturalists engaged in nature recreation. Three hundred forty-four of these are volunteers working through 74 agencies. Public funds finance 54 programs and private sources 19 others. They reach 8,000,000 citizens.

Natural History Survey. The State Geological and Natural History Survey of Connecticut provides for nature study. Reports have been published on birds, mammals, minerals, dragonflies and other subjects. The nature study committee of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association is a voluntary group interested in the state nature program. Dr. Edward L. Troxell, State Geologist and Professor of Geology at Trinity College, is chairman of the committee.

Nature Essays. This Amazing Planet, Roy Chapman Andrews. Putnam, 231 pp. \$2. Interesting stories, which are amazing, but true.

"Old Manse," Concord. The purchase of the "Old Manse" by the Trustees of Public Reservations is claimed as the outstanding achievement in the organization's forty-ninth annual report which has just appeared. The corporation is a "Trust for the Preservation of Places of Natural Beauty and Historic Interest in Massachusetts." It is voluntarily supported and privately administered. Anyone desiring to avoid political footballs in these matters would do well to become acquainted with the Trustees of Public Reservations. Laurence B. Fletcher, secretary, 50 Congress Street, Boston.

Pan-American Travel is a federal effort to strengthen confidence, friendship, and understanding among twenty-two American republics. Local travel trips to enjoy scenic and natural attractions are also an excellent way to stimulate inter-racial amity and cooperation. Begin the tourist movement on a small scale near home. It is a right step toward the peace which we hope the future will give. Who will organize a community travel union?

Park Board Project, Glencoe, Illinois. School sites are adjacent to park areas so the Park and

(Continued on page 632)

WORLD AT PLAY

More Gifts for Recreation

LAST YEAR Tulsa, Oklahoma, accepted the gift of Waite Phillips of twenty-one acres around his former home, a beautifully laid out and landscaped property known as "Philbrook Park." The Art Association has been put in charge of the residence on the property, a beautiful building, and has turned it into a public art museum. The association raised \$50,000 from public subscriptions on a membership basis, each member contributing \$10.00.

An area of 124,000 square feet, extending four blocks along the East River front in New York City, has been given Bellevue Hospital by the city for recreational use by doctors, nurses, and other employees of the hospital and by patients.

Trails in National Forests

"IF A MOTORIST set out this year to travel all of the highways and truck trails in the 160 national forests," states the *National Nature News* for May 13, 1940, "it would take more than four months of steady driving, twelve hours a day, at an average of a little better than forty miles an hour.

"Then if he stopped driving and set off to walk the trails which are used by fire fighters, sheepherders, cattlemen, recreationists, and others of the millions of visitors to the national forests each year, it would take a little more than fifteen years traveling twenty miles a day, according to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture."

Volleyball Plus Aerial Darts

ADOLPH F. WINTER in the May issue of the *Journal of Health and Physical Education* describes a game he calls "aerial volleyball," which is a combination of volleyball and aerial darts. The rules of the game are the same as volleyball with the exception that the court may be made smaller to conform to the size of the group, and the serving line is eight feet from the net, which may be lowered to permit a faster game. A regular aerial dart shuttlecock is used, and each player has a plywood paddle with the handle eight inches long and the rounded hitting surface with a

diameter of seven inches. An ordinary bottle cork with four or five duck or chicken feathers stuck in on the larger end will suffice if manufactured darts are not at hand. The game is especially valuable in older women's groups. It is an excellent class method to lead up to the wrist action and arm-eye coordination necessary in the game of badminton.

Softball in Seattle

IN 1939 there were 420 organized softball teams using the play fields of Seattle, Washington, for their games. In addition, it is estimated that the playfields are used by 140 unorganized teams, including the Longshoremen's League, women's teams, Boy Scouts, WPA, DeMolay and other groups, making a total of 560.

Renting Golf Equipment

ONE OF the most important factors in Cincinnati's success in introducing golf to wage earners has been the plan of renting sets of clubs at fifteen cents a day, thus making it unnecessary for beginners to buy equipment. In 1933 the total number of sets rented was 120; in 1938, 19,466. More than 5,000 rounds of golf were played by boys and girls of high school age, and registration exceeded 5,000.

New City Playfield from Unpaid Taxes

AS A SETTLEMENT for delinquent taxes, the city of Jackson, Michigan, recently acquired a five-acre playfield. Used for softball last summer, the playfield is located in a section of the city which needs recreation facilities. For this reason the city turned the playlot over to the recreation council. Although no one has as yet accepted responsibility for its development, the council is drawing up plans for the expansion of the area into a modern playfield.

The Use of School Facilities

CALIFORNIA is known for a policy of encouraging community cooperation. Last year the statute of several years' standing authorizing the use of school buildings for community center

purposes at the discretion of the school board was broadened to embrace school grounds as well and to empower school boards to permit citizens or organizations to use them for supervised recreational activities. Boards of education are also authorized to employ suitable persons to plan, promote and supervise recreation and to pay their salaries out of school funds.

Another act known as the California Community Recreation Enabling Act of 1939 authorizes school districts, cities and counties to establish recreation programs or to join in such projects and to expend public money therefor. This recreation enabling act also inaugurates the certification of recreation leaders by directing the state board of education to issue a recreation credential to applicants under specified conditions.


New York also revamped the statute empowering school districts, by majority vote of their electors, to acquire sites, buildings and appurtenances, including "land and buildings for agricultural, athletic, playground or social center purposes." From *The Nation's Schools*, November 1939.

Child Labor Day 1941 — Child Labor Day will be celebrated January 25-27, 1941. The National Child Labor Committee points out that while many of the worst abuses have been eliminated, thousands of children are still employed under conditions which threaten their health and education. Literature which will be helpful in observing the day may be secured for 25 cents from the Committee, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Conference of Physical Educators to Meet in Portland, Oregon — "Education for Physical Fitness and National Stability" will be the theme of the 1941 convention of the Northwest section of the National Physical Education, Health and Recreation Association to be held in Portland, Oregon, March 27, 28 and 29. N. P. Nielsen, executive secretary of the National Association will be the keynote speaker.

Dean P. W. Leighton of the University of Oregon is chairman of the program committee. Members of the committee and section chairmen are: Vernon Sprague, Boy's High School section; L. J. Sparks, College section; Rosamond Wentworth, Dance section; Mary Stevenson, Girl's Physical Education; Greba T. Logan, Health section; Les-

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lie Chase, Junior High and Elementary School section; Jeanette Brauns, Women's Athletics; Robert Hager, Recreation; and Evelyn Hasenmeyer, Swimming.

Arrangements for the convention are being made by Dorothea Lensch of the Portland Bureau of Parks, assisted by Leonard Gehrke, Housing; C. B. Tator, Exhibits; Don Faber, Transportation; Clara Burke, Social; Mabel Condit, Registration, and Ruth F. Hurd, Publicity.

The Cincinnati Ceramic Guild—In 1939, according to the report of the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, Ohio, the Commission was instrumental in bringing together a large group of men and women interested in ceramic arts. Professors at the University and at the Art Museum, teachers in the public and parochial schools, leaders of girls' and boys' organizations, and many laymen are now members of the Cincinnati Ceramic Guild. The Guild has acquired a kiln at the Rookwood Pottery which may be used by all members of the Guild and their families.

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Puppetry in the Recreation Program—The Hamburg Puppet Guild offers a short training course which may be secured by communities. This course is designed to equip the leader or teacher with the information necessary to carry on a successful puppet program. The Guild provides free a project outline which tells how to organize a group and gives details for management. The Guild's Manual is a complete guide to making and staging marionettes. *Dancing Dolls*, issued by the Guild, is a book of seven plays requiring only seven characters to produce all the plays. These plays are easy to direct because they have complete stage directions.

The Guild points out that puppetry is a project which has within it all the necessary requirements for a balanced recreation program—entertainment, education, physical development and, in addition, the possibility of paying for itself and raising money for further productions or civic interests. Further information regarding the services of the Guild may be secured from the Hamburg Puppet Guild, Department R-2, Hamburg, New York.

An Armory as a Recreation Center—In November, 1940, the armory at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was opened as a recreation center for all the youth of the city. Preceding the dedication of the center, the armory was opened for inspection and registration of members. There were free motion pictures on Saturday from 6:30 to 8:00 P. M. and social dancing from 8:30 to 10:30. The center will be open from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M. and from 6:30 to 10:30 on week days. Saturday hours will be from 9:00 A. M. to noon and from 6:30 to 10:30 P. M. Juniors will be allowed the use of facilities until 8:00 P. M. Junior members under sixteen pay a fee of ten cents for the season; senior members, twenty-five cents.

American Camping Association to Meet—The National Conference of the American Camping Association will meet in Washington, D. C., on February 13, 14, and 15, 1941. The theme of the Conference will be "Getting Down to Fundamentals." Further information may be secured from H. W. Wolter, Chairman, Publicity Committee, 1941 Conference, American Camping Association, 1101 M Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

James V. Mulholland Honored—Recreation leaders everywhere will rejoice over the citation of merit given to James V. Mulholland, Director of Recreation of the New York City Park Department, on Thursday, November 7th, at a luncheon at the Bankers Club. This award was made in recognition of Mr. Mulholland's contribution to the park system under the leadership of Commissioner Moses. Mr. Mulholland has always been a loyal worker in the national recreation movement.

A Five-Year Project—On December 2, 1940, the Chicago, Illinois, Recreation Commission celebrated the completion of a five-year task—a survey of the city's recreation. At a luncheon held on this date public recognition was given to Dr. Arthur J. Todd of Northwestern University who served as editor of the survey, and the comprehensive survey report of five volumes was presented to the citizens and officials of Chicago for their further action.

Floodlighting Scores in Bemiston—"Four times the crowd that we have ever had before," writes Mr. J. M. Corby of the Bemis Bro. Bag

Allen G. Ireland

Physical educators and recreation workers will learn with sorrow of the recent death of Dr. Allen G. Ireland, Director of Health and Physical Education in the state of New Jersey.

He began his service as Director of Health and Physical Education in Connecticut in 1922, where he served until 1928 when he became Director in New Jersey.

Co. of Bemiston, Alabama, describing the opening night on Roberts Field under a new floodlighting system. The company had provided the mill community with an excellent ball field where games of the East Alabama Industrial League were played. While attendance was good from the mill community, the townspeople of Talladega, a half mile away, found that they could not leave during business hours to enjoy the games. Night lighting seemed the only way to bring the whole community together to enjoy the thrills of the baseball season. After careful study of the problem, the company invested \$5,000 in lights, and the first game brought the bag "gate." Tickets were sold, and visitors were in their seats before the ceremonies began. Then a flood of light, a loud and prolonged cheer, and the game was on. Not only the mill employees will be given a new recreational outlet, but the whole town and countryside can now join in sports events that provide thrill and fellowship in the cool of the evening and in the glow of soft white lights rather than the blaze of a southern summer sun.

National Parks Popular in 1940—One out of every eight persons in the country visited some unit of the Federal Park System in the 1940 travel year, according to a report of Newton B. Drury, director of the National Park Service in the November issue of *Parks and Recreation*. The total number of visitors, 16,741,855, indicates an increase of more than 400 per cent during the past seven years. Numerically it is a million greater than last year's total and a half-million larger than the figures of the previous peak year 1938. "Most visited park" honors went to Shenandoah in Virginia, followed by Great Smoky Mountains in Tennessee and North Carolina and Rock Mountain in Colorado.

"Youth Tells Its Story"—The American Youth Commission announces three new pamph-

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lets prepared in connection with the radio series, "Youth Tells Its Story." They are "Finding the Facts About Youth" (information regarding surveys used to gather information about the youth problem in three community areas); "New Strength for America" (the description of a unique recreation project in Columbus, Indiana); and "Rallying Resources for Youth" (an account of community council developments in Los Angeles County, California; Dowagiac, Michigan; and Greenville County, South Carolina). Copies of these pamphlets may be obtained without charge from the American Youth Commission, 744 Jackson, Place, Washington, D. C.

Six Hundred Years of Sport—The history of sport from the fourteenth century to the present is being shown in an exhibition of rare books, manuscripts, and prints under the auspices of the Grolier Club, 47 East 60th Street, New York City. The display, entitled "Six Hundred Years of Sport," is devoted primarily to hunting, fishing, shooting, and horsemanship. Among the historically important pieces is the first English printed

book on sports published in 1486 and attributed to a mythical Lady Juliana Berners, called "The Book of St. Albans," from the nunnery of which she was abbess. Colored prints of sports embracing shooting, fishing, and the hunt complement the books and manuscripts in the exhibit which will be open free to the public from 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. through February 4, 1941.

National Social Hygiene Day—February 5, 1941, will mark the fifth annual observance of National Social Hygiene Day. This year the theme deals with "Social Hygiene in Relation to National Defense." The American Social Hygiene Association has issued a pamphlet entitled "We Face a New Challenge" which it will be glad to send on request to any group interested in promoting meetings. Requests should be directed to the Association, 1700 Broadway, New York City.

What Does a Business Man Think of Public Recreation?

(Continued from page 603)

fun doing it. Again, cooperation and harmony are traits that every business organization requires to succeed.

Nearly every person has latent abilities that broadening of outlook and proper environment will bring to the surface, and these are bound to prove valuable in business life. Even though a man's recreational activities do nothing but furnish him with a hobby, relaxation or enjoyment, such attainment insures the constructive use of his leisure time, and he will return to his work refreshed in body and mind.

Any thought that public recreation includes only a few playground activities for the "underprivileged," and at most for children, has been dispelled by our own Recreation Department's efforts in extending its varied activities to everyone privileged and underprivileged, young and old, with such desirable results that public recreation now is considered a municipal necessity along with our schools, health department, and other branches of the municipal government. That Houston's Recreation Department is fast achieving its goal of awakening the citizens to the realization that recreation is for *all* the people is borne out by the fact that well over two million people took part in our local activities during the past year, either as active participants or as spectators.

A Transportation Company Serves the Leisure-Time Movement

THE PHILADELPHIA Transportation Company is performing a real service to the city in the publication of a map of Philadelphia which shows not only streets and the transportation lines and house numbers, hospitals, and junior and senior high schools, but also hiking and riding trails, recreation facilities in the parks, and many places of interest such as museums, libraries and scientific institutions, places of historic interest, art galleries and theaters. It lists golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools, and sports centers such as baseball fields, beaches, and stadia.

Another service to the public is found in the publications which the company issues. *The PTC Traveler*, published on alternate Fridays, contains condensed listings of all important events in sports, the theater, music, and other fields of entertainment. *Leisure*, issued each month from October to May, offers listings of scheduled lectures, art exhibitions, little theater productions and music, together with information concerning opportunities for adult education and other leisure-time activities. It is distributed by mail without charge to all requesting it. *Hikes* is published three times a year and contains a four months' schedule of Philadelphia's hiking clubs. Copies are available free together with a 48-page guide. A fourth publication is *Historic Philadelphia*, a 32-page booklet on old Philadelphia and historic Germantown, illustrated with maps, drawings, and photographs.

Further in evidence of the business man's realization of the value of recreation is the fact that employers with large concentration of employees at points not accessible to municipal recreation facilities often provide such facilities at their own expense. Many oil companies provide recreation halls and facilities for their employees in a number of localities where the employee camps are removed from towns. They also encourage social and athletic clubs among their employees, fostering in them the same spirit that you are building in the general public.

Public recreation is one of our best channels of achieving for all this art of living, and we should remember with gratitude that this is being carried out in the American way, on

Chicago's Sixth Annual Recreation Conference

ON NOVEMBER 8, 1940, the Chicago Recreation Commission held its sixth city-wide recreation conference. The day's program, which began at 10:30, lasted until six o'clock, culminating in a dinner meeting at which Malcolm Shaw MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, spoke on the subject, "Recreation and Preparedness." During the course of the day a number of group meetings were held on such subjects as "Camping as a Preparation for Living," "The American Family—Our First Line of Defense," "Chicago Communities at the Round Table," "Nature as a Resource in a Time of Emergency," "Experience Speaks for Civilian Morale," and "Youth's Leisure Time—on the Auction Block."

"Largest in attendance, liveliest in the variety of its activity, and timeliest in its theme of 'Recreation and Preparedness,' the sixth annual Recreation Conference stands out as the most successful for all the conferences sponsored by the Chicago Recreation Commission." Thus the November issue of *Community Recreation*, a mimeographed bulletin issued by the Chicago Recreation Commission, describes the meeting. Throughout the day some six thousand citizens from all parts of the Chicago area—a record attendance—participated in the general sessions, the afternoon section meetings, and the evening dinner session, gala climax of an eventful day. More than a hundred civic and social organizations, district and local recreation committees and recreation agencies were represented at the Conference.

Stenographic reports of the three general sessions and summary reports of the seven section meetings may be ordered from the Lecture Reporting Service, 33 South Market Street, Chicago. These are available at 40 cents.

a non-compulsory basis and by the development of the individual character of the people, rather than by the regimentation practiced in some countries. In our country the individual is being encouraged and taught to play for the love of it and the joy and happiness which it brings him in this day of turmoil and hurry. He is not being herded with others in droves and put through routines for which he has no mental inclination or natural incentive.

The New Book

THE ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC RECREATION

gives you experienced guidance on the many problems to be met in the conduct of a successful department of recreation.

Written by George Hjelte,

Superintendent of Recreation for the City of Los Angeles, this book contains a complete discussion of the administrative problems involved in local community recreation, whether conducted under city, county, or public school auspices. It covers all such matters as the organization and financing of municipal or county recreation departments, the acquisition of recreation properties, the co-ordination of various agencies for recreation work, and the many details of personnel, budgeting, record-keeping, program planning, etc.

416 pages, \$3.00

The Macmillan Company, New York

Should the Schools Train for Leisure?

(Continued from page 592)

uninteresting. In some school situations activities that should be interesting and recreative become boring and dull. The fear is expressed by some of those interested in recreation that if the school embarks on an extensive program of leisure training it will smack of the school-room atmosphere and will cease to be fun and become quite another

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"Perhaps the most interesting, as well as the most potential characteristic of THE AMERICAN CITIZEN is its emphasis upon the correlation of various educational, civic, and social activities. As far as I know, there is no other periodical that has the same peculiarly effective approach to these fields."—*Francis L. Bacon*, Principal, Evanston Township High School, Evanston, Illinois.

University Dean:

"I consider the magazine THE AMERICAN CITIZEN an outstanding influence in promoting social education. I believe a journal of this kind should have widespread circulation and adequate support from individuals and organizations interested in social education."—*Ernest O. Melby*, Dean of School of Education, Northwestern University.

Chief Librarian:

"THE AMERICAN CITIZEN is serving a vital need of the times and should be in every public, college, and school library in the country."—*Clarence W. Sumner*, Chief Librarian, The Youngstown Public Library, Youngstown, Ohio.

School Superintendent:

"I know of no other publication that addresses the job of citizenship training so specifically and effectively. It is one source that we can depend upon to be free from hair-brained social or political proposals that serve only to sell magazines and confuse the immature student."—*E. R. Selleck*, Supt. of Des Plaines Public Schools, Des Plaines, Illinois.

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thing. Instead of learning how to enjoy various activities the student will be definitely conditioned against them.

There is enough truth in this contention to make it necessary for all who believe in recreation to do everything in their power to see that if and when the schools do begin to train for leisure in real earnest it is done in a way that will insure the proper results. Modern schools have gone a long way in this connection. Those who are not familiar with modern education have a tendency to view educational experience in light of their own personal histories. The schools of America have gone much further in developing methods of motivation than they have in the construction of functional curricula. Subject matter that is inherently dull and uninteresting is now presented in dynamic and enticing ways. New devices such as colored slides, motion pictures, and the radio are now available. The point is that education can be more interesting and dynamic than it has ever been before, providing teachers are trained properly and they have the right subject matter assignments. Given something as useful and interesting as recreation activities, the modern school should succeed admirably in keeping it on the fun level.

There is no reason why leisure pursuits cannot be taught in high school providing the teaching staff is properly trained and as a result uses an intelligent approach to the problem. The basic point of departure must be that the student enjoy the experience. If he does not, he may be missing the point of the experience entirely. This is one phase of school experience where the proper motivation is most important. The success of the program will rest upon the extent to which students continue the activities learned in school over into their leisure hours while they are of school age and later. It cannot be measured in terms of the number of students who make craft projects or participate in hiking trips. Unless there is carry-over value it is not real functional education.

Are Teachers Prepared to Be Recreation Leaders?

The schools will have to plead guilty to the charge that teachers are not trained as recreation leaders. Relatively few teachers have adequate training in the field of leisure and recreation. If recreation activities in the school have an academic flavor it is usually because the teacher has not

been given the proper perspective and set of skills to enable him to utilize the right approach.

Even more unfortunate is the fact that the teacher training institutions are very slow in expanding their curricula to include this type of training. There are exceptions to this, of course. Many teacher training institutions have added camp leadership courses within recent years. Others have branched out directly into recreation leadership in various forms. The trend has not yet been enough to give the broad basic training that teachers should have. Not only are more courses needed for those who wish to specialize in recreation training, there is also a need for administrators to realize the value of this type of training for all teachers. Educators generally seem to agree that the school has a definite responsibility in the field of recreation activity, but as yet the proper provision has not been made to train teachers in this field or to provide for recreation activities in the schools.

There is a definite trend in America toward functional education. It is up to those who see the possibilities of enriched leisure to see to it that this functional education has ample opportunity for wholesome leisure-time activities with real carry-over values.

Fame in February

(Continued from page 584)

word ending with the suffix "nation" which the phrase suggests. Thus:

Disliked nation	Abomination
Dismayed nation	Consternation
Bright nation	Illumination
Disrespectful nation	Insubordination
Resolute nation	Determination
Fanciful nation	Imagination
Nation at its end	Termination
Destructive nation	Extermination
Unfriendly nation	Alienation
Murderous nation	Assassination
Most patient nation	Resignation
United nation	Combination

February Fables. Guests still worn out from the geography quizzes will appreciate a little nonsense. Out of a bowl have each one pick a piece of paper on which is written some common or uncommon noun. The guest must then write a sentence about himself and include in it the noun on the paper. If you prefer, ask everyone to write a poem about

The Evolution of a Social Dance

By R. O. SCHLENTER

Director of Recreation
Plainfield, New Jersey

AT THE DEPTH of the depression the Recreation Commission of Plainfield, New Jersey, opened two schools for evening centers and organized activities on a club basis. From this came the plan for conducting weekly social dances as one means of providing recreation for the young people of the city. Tickets were printed and distributed to each member of the center, which entitled them to bring their friends. Ticket holders were asked to retain their tickets during the dance. This enabled us in case any trouble should arise to place the responsibility on the member inviting the culprit.

Music was furnished by WPA and a charge of five cents was made for checking. We varied the dances by alternating between the east and west end centers, but with the increased attendance it soon became necessary to hold a weekly dance at each center. The hours were from 8:00 to 11:00 P. M. "Jitterbugging" was at its height at the time, and devotees of this type of dancing swarmed to the centers. The following year we decided to eliminate the so-called jitterbugs from our dances, but in order to provide an outlet for them we arranged a special dance night. Lack of interest in this particular form of dancing, however, led us to discontinue the night.

At first not a great deal of attention was paid to the clothing worn by the dancers, but before long we found it desirable to take some action to improve their appearance. Accordingly we made the rule that only people wearing suitable clothing would be admitted. The new rule required men to wear coats with collars and ties. This rule was not popular at the beginning, but the past two years has seen a great improvement in appearance.

We found that in most instances the girls were paying their own way. When we inquired the reason for this the girls told us that if they allowed the boys to pay for them, they would be under obligation to dance with them all the evening, whereas if they were on their own they could dance with whomever they pleased.

The story of the dance orchestra which is now

playing for the dances is in itself an interesting one. It all started with a group of high school boys who held their rehearsals in one of the centers. The boys in their rehearsals would listen to the music of well-known bands played on records and would then try to imitate the playing. There are, and always have been, thirteen players in this band. They work on a cooperative basis, and when one is employed to play they must all be included.

The orchestra's "big moment" came one night when the WPA orchestra failed to put in an appearance. They have been playing for us ever since to everyone's satisfaction. At the beginning of their second season with us the orchestra appeared in attractive uniforms. During that season they bought a public address system which they used for their vocals. We pay the orchestra approximately \$250 a month. This is made possible through a charge of 20 cents per dancer. This means that the orchestra receives seventy-five per cent of the gross receipts, the Recreation Department, twenty-five per cent. The money derived by the Department from the dances is paid out for leadership and for the sport of our handicraft program. One person sells tickets and another circulates about the building. To date we have experienced no behavior problems.

himself and use the word on the paper somewhere in his rhyme. For instance, if Daniel Boone picks "corkscrew" he might write, "Daniel Boone one day killed a snake which he discovered coiled up like a corkscrew on the trail." Or

Dan Boone one day perceived a snake
Coiled up much like a corkscrew.
The rock he threw had aim most true;
What hit him, that snake never knew.

Food and Favors. One night of fame probably hasn't affected the appetites of your guests who by this time will be needing some refreshment. Remember that hearty pioneers will want substantial sandwiches, cake or pie. And don't forget to include a hot drink to help the guests withstand the winter winds on their way home.

Make the table decorations simple but different, and try to avoid traditional hatchets, hearts, and cherries. Use a calendar or horoscope theme and put one candle on the birthday cake for each guest. Fame and glory have been holding sway all evening, so let's honor the "forgotten man" with our February favors. A small potato will

serve as body and head. Cut the bottom off squarely, attach two lima beans for feet and glue to a small card. Eyes, nose and mouth may be painted or pasted on, or they can be made with large-headed pins stuck into the head. Half of a lima bean will serve as a hat and two bean pods become the arms. A few strings of yarn attached with a wire hairpin will give the little man a beard. A tiny printed placard strung around his neck and hanging down the back will identify him as "the forgotten man."

And now that you have honored the known and the unknown, the famed and the "unfamed," your duties are finished and you can send your guests back to the Past with a "Very Happy Birthday."

A Park Dedicated to Naturalists

(Continued from page 585)

A beautiful tree that flourishes in the area is the tulip, a tall flowering tree that bears yellowish orange-colored flowers. Of the small flowering trees, the shadblow is the first to bloom. Then come the dogwoods, of which there are hundreds.

Among other trees are pitch and white pines, white and red cedars, sweet and sour gums, sassafras, red maple, gray, sweet and river birches, blue or water beech, American birch, black alder and the American sycamore. There are sixty-two species of ferns.

Bird life includes quail and partridge, and all the common and swamp birds. Otter, mink, beaver, squirrels and muskrats are natives of the region.

The WPA has constructed rustic-type buildings, three parking areas, four shelters, seventy picnic tables, seventy fireplaces, trail seats and sanitary pits, as well as transplanting 9,200 trees.

A plan is already under way to add a larger section to the park, which will include several lakes made by damming Cheesequake Creek.

Planning the Community School

(Continued from page 586)

ment. It is not made clear to what extent and in what ways this concept of a large community school site should be reconciled with the "widely accepted principle that the elementary school sites should not be less than five acres in size." The authors present here a problem that challenges further study.

There are a few references in the volume to

parks and to cooperative planning of community school playground and park facilities. Questions relating to the form of organization under which community programs should be carried on or to operating procedures are not considered. Attention is rather focused upon the problems involved in designing buildings and grounds in such a way as to meet basic community needs. The American Association for Adult Education, which sponsored the studies upon which the volume is based, merits appreciation for having made possible this practical, informative, and forward-looking publication.

Some Music Organizations for Youth

(Continued from page 606)

Salt Lake City Presents Grand Opera

By JESSIE SCHOFIELD
Superintendent of Public Recreation
Salt Lake City, Utah

FOR THE PAST eighteen years the Recreation Department of Salt Lake City has included as part of its summer program a civic opera which has always been a light opera. The operas given have been well received, and they have come to be regarded as an integral part of the cultural life of the city.

In 1938 the Recreation Department decided to present a grand opera during "Christmas Cheer Week," the week between Christmas and New Year's Day, at which time for many years the Department has provided special programs. To make this possible, the Salt Lake City Opera Association came into being with a board of directors comprised of seven leading business men and leaders in the city's musical life. The Superintendent of Recreation serves as permanent secretary. The association has been incorporated as a nonprofit corporation with the Secretary of State.

One of the primary reasons for organizing the Opera Association was the establishment of a permanent orchestra. This has been accomplished with the help of the personnel director of the orchestra who has devoted a great deal of his spare time as a hobby to the promotion of the orchestra. Each Thursday evening, for fifteen months, sixty-five talented young musicians, university students or graduates, have met to play together and to accompany the operas. This has been an important factor in the success of the operas.

Soloists for each new production are selected by tryouts, and the city's best singers are included in the cast. During 1940 the organization of the chorus will be made permanent. None of the participants are paid, and the operas are financed by ticket sales and by appropriations from the budget of the Recreation Department.

"Hansel and Gretel" by Humperdinck was presented at Christmas in 1938; "Gondoliers" by Gilbert and Sullivan was given in August; and this Christmas the performance was Gounod's "Faust."

The Recreation Department is proud of the success of its civic operas. They require an endless amount of work and considerable money, but the contribution which they make to the city's cultural life is worth all the energy expended.

Volunteer Service in Public Recreation

(Continued from page 598)

Groups of young people responsible for putting on activities

Leaders of nursery play schools

Nurses

Doctors

Leaders of women's activities in basketball, badminton, etc.

Clerical workers

Volunteers on Playgrounds. In scores of playgrounds there are neighborhood councils, called in some places Mothers' Clubs, Parents' Councils, Neighborhood Councils, varying in membership from 25 to 450, concerned chiefly with the activities of the playground during the summer season, but in some cities keeping active throughout the whole year. Their activities include raising money. In one city the playground groups raised \$10,000 in one year for playground equipment and for local playground requirements. These groups see that conditions on the playgrounds are satisfactory, that standards of leadership are high. They thwart political moves. In one city the neighborhood group raised great opposition to a new political administration dabbling in the affairs of public recreation. They won their case. These groups sponsor social activities. They are the interpreters of the needs of the city before City Councils, before boards of education.

On the playgrounds volunteer service is also given in leading games, storytelling, marking tennis and game courts, handling equipment. Volunteers are usually present on most days throughout the season and can be depended upon for regular service of this type.

Other service includes conducting registration, offering transportation of playground children for games, nature trips, etc.

In the clubs and councils centering around the playgrounds and community centers will be found much the same kind of interest and devotion that will be found around private agencies.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 621)

School Boards have met and worked together in order to secure such long range improvements as landscaping, extension of space and facilities for play, parking areas, outdoor amphitheaters and class rooms. In planning the Park Board's summer recreation program faculty members of the school system have participated. This is the frame work for nature recreation par excellence.

Planetarium. Pinpoint Planetarium, by Armand Spitz. Henry Holt. \$2. Written for teen age. Semi-monthly star charts for miniature planetaria.

Radio Travel Series. The National Park Service offers without charge "Two on a Trip," half-hour dramatizations. Jane and Johnny Harper are looking for America. The great age of the earth and the courage of pioneers are only a few things they learn while enjoying their parks.

Resources of the Community. Pupils in the social living classes at the seventh and eighth grade levels, Glencoe, Illinois, are trained in the techniques of interviewing. As these youthful citizens go from home to home they learn of butterfly collections. They locate people who have traveled, who have movies to show and adventures to relate. They discover Collie fanciers and dahlia growers. They contact trout and deep-sea fishermen, hunters, and horsemen. Aquaria are found in the basement. Are these young folks becoming nature-recreation-conscious?

Swapping. Nature-Grams is a column for swapping ideas. However, if you also have an inclination to exchange nature materials let's know about it. A few "spot" sources and we are off.

Trees. Planting and Care of Shade Trees, J. E. Davis. National History Survey, Urbana, Illinois. Free.

Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, Hyde Park, New York, was established in July, 1940, as a unit of the National Park Service. Here

Dr. John Bard developed an orchard of nearly 800 apple trees and choice English grafted fruit in Revolutionary times. His son, Dr. Samuel, encouraged the use of clover and gypsum as fertilizer before 1821. Dr. David Hosack, professor of natural history at Columbia, lived here about 1827 to 1835 and introduced many exotics. Dr. Hosack founded the first botanical garden in America (1801) near what is now Rockefeller Center. Children under sixteen are admitted free when accompanied by adults (25 cents). The grounds are a 211-acre nature shrine.

Weather. Rain or Shine, the Story of Weather, Marian E. Baer. Farrar and Rinehart. \$2. Interesting to one contemplating the job of the weather man. Do you have a vocational guidance book shelf? Boost purposeful reading.

Weeds. Rout the Weeds, L. R. Tehon. Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois. Free. Thirteen weeds, illustrated.

Wild Life. Fish, birds, and mammals belong to the people. Over half of these animals exist on privately owned land. Conserving these animals must be done to a large extent by individuals. Food plants beneficial for wild life, cover crops, shelters, and winter feeding might be considered in planning this welfare. This was a form of recreation for Milwaukee High School students on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home. Your county extension service can give additional information.

Pioneering in Municipal Recreation

(Continued from page 618)

legislative session of 1939, with an enabling act allowing cities, park departments and school districts to conduct a program of public recreation individually, or a joint program in conjunction with one or more of the groups. Funds from all three groups could be used in such a plan.

In July 1939, the city of Great Falls and the School District entered into an agreement to sponsor and finance jointly a board of recreation in the community. A board was established consisting of two members of the City Council, two members of the School Board and a member at large appointed by the Mayor with the consent of the School Board. This Board of Recreation was given a working budget by the city while the School District provided the director of recreation and the school facilities, including heat, light, water and janitorial service.

The Board of Recreation took over the facilities developed by the Great Falls Recreation Association as well as the program as the latter group dissolved, having fulfilled its objective in the establishment of a municipal department of recreation. The policies and philosophies carried by the Recreation Association have been assimilated by the municipal department, and the basic program established and developed over a number of years is continuing with attendance and interest increasing yearly.

The principal factor in the development can be shown by a comparison of the staff used in the fall of 1936 with that used during the summer of 1940. In 1936, a staff of close to thirty leaders included only one leader employed by local funds, that being the director of recreation, while the remaining workers were provided by WPA and NYA. During the summer of 1940, WPA provided fourteen workers, while ten workers were provided for full time work on the playgrounds and seven for part time employment from funds of the Board of Recreation. The full time employees included the director of recreation, a secretary, a tennis supervisor, a baseball supervisor and seven play leaders. Part time employees include laborers, umpires and special activity leaders. The 1940-41 budget of the Board of Recreation was increased to provide additional personnel as well as equipment for the program.

Comparative attendance figures for the four years of the municipal recreation program show a growth from 181,717 in 1936-37 to 417,896 in 1939-40. The major attendance increase has been among the participants, although the spectator attendance has developed to some extent. Eighty-five per cent of the participant attendance is in the age groups under eighteen years of age; adults make up the balance. Further development in adult activities is anticipated as the community accepts the responsibility for adult recreation.

Great Falls is the pioneering municipal recreation program in the state of Montana, while several other communities are taking full advantage of the assistance being offered by WPA and have provided local supervisors for summer work. One other community, Anaconda, has its own full time executive, but is now contemplating the formation of a municipal department. Several other communities have formed the groundwork for the establishment of recreation departments and in all probability will do so within a few years.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of
Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Child Study, Fall 1940

"Books of the Year for Children." Selected by the Children's Book Committee of the Child Study Association

Childhood Education, December 1940

"The Christmas Story in Music" by Augustus Zanzig
"The Christmas Story Hour" by M. Jagendorf

The Crippled Child, December 1940

"The Influence of the Arts on the Lives of Handicapped Children" by Georgiana S. Mendenhall

Journal of Health and Physical Education,

December 1940

"From Whence Our Sports?" by Carl L. Schrader
"Miss Liberty—A Folk Dance Pageant" by K. Elizabeth Anderson
"Rhythmical Experiences in the Elementary Grades" by Alma Ebeling
"Water Studies: Experiments in Potential Art Form" by Lois Carrell

Safety Education, December 1940

"Safety in Winter Sports" by Kenneth N. Beadle

Service Bulletin (National Section on Women's Athletics of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation), November 1940

"Co-Recreational Sports Day"

School Activities, December 1940

"Dancing—Its Contribution to Social Education" by Henry Glass
"Archery Association: A Community Project" by Leslie A. Stovall

PAMPHLETS

Bulletin of Service 1940

Community Recreation Service of Boston, Inc., 739 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Catalog of Educational Motion Pictures. Bell and Howell Filmosound Library

Bell and Howell Company, Chicago, Ill., price 25 cents

Democracy in Evolution: The Natural History of a Boys' Club Group by Charles Sheldon Thompson

Sanford Bates, 8 Lindbergh Place, Crestwood, N. Y.

Finding the Facts About Youth. How Three American Communities Conducted Surveys to Learn What the Youth Problem Meant Right at Home

American Youth Commission, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Good References: Safety Education. Bibliography No. 65 Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Marine Park Improvement

Department of Parks, New York City

New Strength for America. How Youth in One City Benefited When Recreation Facilities Were Coordinated to Build Health and Morale

American Youth Commission, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Rallying Resources for Youth. How Three Communities Set Up Councils to Coordinate Separate Agencies and Make the Most of Their Facilities

American Youth Commission, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Report on Organized Camping in Georgia. A continuation of the Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Survey

State Planning Board, Ga.

Where to Buy Supplies for Educational Institutions

Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

ANNUAL REPORTS

Recreation Department, Berkeley, Cal.; Park District, Chicago, Ill.; Park Commission, Essex County, N. J.; Department of Playground and Recreation, Los Angeles, Cal.; Sherwood Forest Camp, Troy, operated by Park and Playground Association, St. Louis, Mo.

Is Your Hobby Organized?

(Continued from page 590)

Not without sense of humor is the gregarious hobbyist. If you "pulled a boner" and feel the need of personal chastisement join the Self-Kicking Club of America. And are you guilty of lengthy soaking? George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, and Lowell Thomas are brothers in the Ancient and Independent Order of Soakers composed of people who delight in bathtub lolling.

The aim of the Society for the Prevention of Calling Pullman Porters George is as obvious as membership qualifications in the Universal Order of Fred Smiths of America. The latter group *did* suspend regulations long enough to accord honorary status to one Smith Frederick!

Perhaps the growth of these groups gave one man the appropriate thought that there should be one more grand organization—an organization to end all organizations—the Amalgamation of Mad American Clubs and Associations!

"Sitzmarks" in Minneapolis

(Continued from page 602)

natural facilities, and the beautiful chalet which makes an excellent meeting place. The program is divided into three nights: one night is devoted to downhill technique, one to slalom and the other to jumping.

The indoor part of the program consists of equipment displays by the local ski manufacturers and distributors, talks on the types of equipment by their representatives, instruction movies on the type of skiing being emphasized that night, and an explanation of the technique by a local ski expert. The group is then taken out of doors and given actual instruction under lights. Those who do not own equipment but wish to take advantage of the

free lessons may rent skis and poles from the Chalet.

The participation number—over 700 different individuals last year—shows that the need for such a clinic is great. With each of the local clubs sending expert representatives to aid in the instruction, the taste for the sport is developed, and thus the clinic has proved of great benefit in increasing the number of people who participate in this outdoor winter sport.

A Cooperative Visual Education Program

(Continued from page 600)

Boys' Club	Wednesday 6:00- 7:30
Second Congregation	Wednesday 7:45- 9:30
City Recreation Department	Wednesday 9:30-11:00
Collingwood Presbyterian	Thursday 6:30- 8:30
National Youth Administration ..	Thursday 8:30-10:00
Lutheran Neighborhood House...	Friday 6:00- 7:00
Douglass Center	Friday 7:00- 8:30
Ashland Baptist Church.....	Friday 9:00-10:30
North Toledo Community House..	Saturday 2:00- 4:00

Films Shown

Films shown on the programs include: The Last of the Mohicans; The Story of Our Flag; They Discovered America; Sarasota, The Air-Conditioned City; Canada's Cozy Corner; Home Defense; Television; Air Waves; Bound to Last; Twenty Years a Champion; Voyageur Trails; The Pay-off; Footsteps; Exploring the Coffee Continent; Once Upon a Time; Progress on Parade; The Middletown Family at the New York's World Fair; Ohio Travelogue No. 12 and No. 13; The Fireman; The Bottom of the World; Behind the Flood Headlines; Jack and the Beanstalk; Brighter Times Ahead; The Benefactor; Blake of Scotland Yard; A Day with the Sun; South America Bound; Bermuda, Coral Island of the Atlantic; Handle with Pride; New England and the Auto; Speedway Tested; We Drivers; The Beneficent Reprobate; Two Salesmen in Search of an Order; Saguenay Saga; Spring's Signature; The Tree of Life; Winter Wonder Land; South to the Sun; Seeing Fingers; Shock Troops of Disaster; The Eighty Years; Where Champions Meet; Work Pays America; Good Golf; Man Against the River; New Romance of Glass; The Blue of the Night; The Light of a Race; Queen of the Waves; Magic vs. Science; Way of the Wild; Baseball Film; Robinson Crusoe; and Never Weaken.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The Saucy Sailor and Other Dramatized Ballads

By Alice M. G. White and Janet E. Tobitt. E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., New York. \$2.00.

RECREATION WORKERS will welcome an announcement of another book by the authors of *Dramatized Ballads* and *Plays for High Holidays*. Many well-known ballads are here, from religious songs to the songs of courtship and gypsy life. Some of the ballads appear here in English for the first time. Incidental music and dancing accompany the ballads, and with these boys and girls with a flair for the dramatic will enjoy the interpretation, staging, music, and dancing which go into the production of the ballads.

Folk Dancing for Fun

Compiled by Seymour Meyerson and Frank Johnson. Obtainable from Seymour Meyerson, George Williams College, 5315 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. \$75.

IN THIS MIMEOGRAPHED compilation the authors have given us complete directions and musical scores for sixteen dances of eight different European nationalities selected especially for use in social recreation. The dances have been used with equal success with groups of ten- to twelve-year-old boys and girls, and with adults. The dances described are all short, interesting, and easy to teach.

Plays of America's Growth

By Samuel S. Ullman. Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. \$2.00.

AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS, in contrast with those of other countries, are portrayed in these sixteen new plays which dramatize the men and events that have made America the country it is today. Each play is divided into two parts and is introduced by a brief preface which may be used as a curtain raiser or prologue. Among the historical characters portrayed are George Washington, Daniel Boone, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, and Abraham Lincoln.

Sport for the Fun of it

By John R. Tunis. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$2.50.

IT IS NOT A DIFFICULT matter to find the official playing rules for twenty leading sports, but here, between two covers, you have the rules spiced with Mr. Tunis' pungent comments! And that makes this book different from all others. The rules for each of the twenty sports are preceded by descriptions of its origin and development, and Mr. Tunis has found some amusing stories and situations to relate about a number of the games. Layouts for the courts are shown, and there are many attractive illustrations.

Games Outdoors

By Ray J. Marran. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. \$2.00.

THERE ARE GAMES of all kinds described here. Some need no more equipment than a bean bag; others require trapezes and dumbbells, which the author tells the children how to make themselves. One very practical section of the book tells how to construct an outdoor gymnasium. Throughout the book there are many drawings and diagrams to help clarify the directions.

Leathercraft as a Hobby

By Clifford Pyle. Harper and Brothers, New York. \$1.75.

THIS BOOK has been prepared for classroom use and also for independent reference and guidance by workers and students who like to carry on leathercraft at home and who are looking for information on such matters as cutting, skiving, tooling, embossing, stamping, dyeing, lacing, braiding and weaving, and the care of real leather. The purpose of the book is to give simply and clearly the methods and formulae about which so many beginners make mistakes. It is the author's hope that the book will make it easy for anyone to master this ancient craft.

Forest Outings

Edited by Russell Lord. United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Paper, \$75; buckram, \$1.25.

TO THIS VOLUME thirty foresters have contributed descriptions of our national forests which take us all over the country and spread before us the natural wealth and beauty which still is ours. While the central theme is national forest recreation, the discussion sounds the note of basic and general conservation principles which must prevail in the use of all of the country's resources of the soil and its products, and brings out strikingly the value of the multiple-use plan of management prevailing in the national forests. This book is one recreation workers will want to have for their libraries.

Foldboat Holidays

Edited by J. Kissner. The Greystone Press, New York. \$2.50.

A NEW CRAFT, the foldboat, has appeared on American streams in the last few years—a trim craft based on the canoe of the Eskimos but much improved by modern science. It possesses many advantages, particularly for the less affluent sportsman, over other boats of comparable size. It can be easily stored and dismantled, and it lends itself to a great variety of uses. Anyone can master its ordinary operation. In this book foldboaters tell you of their experiences in many places. Written in a popular style, the book is a delightful one, both for the traveler and for the stay-at-home who yearns for adventure but must take it vicariously.

Group Life.

By Mary K. Simkhovitch. Association Press, New York. \$1.00.

In this informal book, delightfully written, Mrs. Simkhovitch brings to mind the various ways in which individuals work and play together in groups in the church, in the nation and the state, the neighborhood, the pressure group, the interracial groups, in consumers' co-operatives, in the labor movement, in committees of all kinds, in recreation clubs, on the playground, in the school, and in the family.

As one reads the book, one sees, too, how many phases of life the word "group" belongs in and how difficult it is to limit its use to any small section of education-recreation organizations.

Youth in Agricultural Villages.

By Bruce L. Melvin and Elna N. Smith. Division of Research, Works Progress Administration. United States Government Printing Office, Washington.

This is a report of a survey of youth conducted in forty-five villages located in average or better than average agricultural territory. The report is important for its findings regarding the place of village youth in rural communities and the extent to which they are able to make their social and economic adjustments within their home villages. It provides a sound basis for determining the types and scope of economic and social opportunities needed by agricultural village youth. Chapter VIII of the report deals with Social and Recreational Activities, and leads to the conclusion that particularly for out-of-school youth there is a dearth of outdoor sports. Reading is apparently the leisure-time interest most generally indulged in. The schools undoubtedly provide most of the facilities and the leadership in social and recreational life among youth. Outside the schools recreation of a passive nature predominates. Many youth when they drop out of school seem for the most part to cease their social and recreational activities.

A Forum in Action 1940.

By Ivah Deering. Obtainable from Mrs. Ivah Deering, 1118 Cypress Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. \$25.

Any community group considering the establishment of a forum will profit greatly if before starting its planning it becomes thoroughly familiar with the contents of the booklet, *A Forum in Action 1940*. A wealth of practical information on how to organize and conduct a forum has been packed into this 24-page booklet telling how the Woman's City Club of Cincinnati established a forum. It is an exceedingly practical document, this booklet, with the step-by-step procedures it presents, "for," says Mrs. Deering, Moderator and Program Chairman of the experiment, "a forum must come down to earth and have something to do with Main Street." It is this appreciation of the need for being practical and the willingness to profit by mistakes which makes this little manual on forum procedures so valuable.

Seat Weaving.

By L. Day Perry. The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. \$.90.

The Manual Arts Press announces the third edition of *Seat Weaving* in enlarged and revised form. The book contains definite instructions on caning and rush seating of chairs, how to use canewebbing, how to do reed and splint weaving, and how to prepare the raw materials. The processes are fully illustrated by line drawings and photographs, and new illustrations give increased clarity to the processes involved in this interesting craft.

This Way, Please.

By Eleanor Boykin. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.40.

This book of manners has been written with a view to sparing boys and girls some embarrassing moments by giving them principles to apply that will make them sure of themselves. Its purpose is to encourage young people

to get their share of pleasure from social life and to lay a foundation for making effective contacts in all kinds of surroundings. The social problems gathered are those which experience has shown to be of general interest everywhere. The book is concrete and practical in its suggestions. Delightful illustrations accompany it.

17 Nu-Slate Games and Puzzles.

By Izola Jensen. Obtainable from Miss Jensen at Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon. \$.25 each. In dozen lots, \$.20 each plus postage.

A novel book of seventeen games and puzzles with a cover resembling a slate and the puzzles inserted in an envelope inside the cover. To prepare the slate for use, film sheets are used and a stylus is provided.

Problems and Topics in Safety Instruction.

Prepared by the Safety Education Projects of the Research Division, National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. \$.25.

This publication is designed to supplement the material contained in the 1940 Yearbook of the American Association of School Administrators. Its contents include a statement of objectives, a list of items of learning in safety education, activities for teaching safety education, methods of teaching safety, safety activities for teacher and principal, pupil safety organizations, and courses of study in safety education.

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